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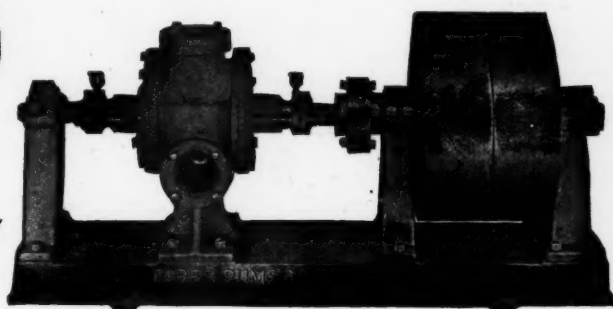
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Fig. 523

The Machinery End of a Sausage Room in One Unit

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 8

CONTROL IN NEW FOOD BILL.

Specific authority for the control of the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs and of public eating houses is conferred upon the President in the food conservation bill completed this week by the House Agriculture Committee.

Blanket authority asked for by Food Administrator Hoover was withheld, the committee deciding to confine the measure to the features emphasized by Mr. Hoover at committee hearings as absolutely essential in the food conservation program. A minority report is expected.

By controlling manufacture, the Food Administration would be able to enforce any rules it might make for conserving wheat and other essential foodstuffs by the use of substitutes. Control of distribution would enable the Administration to relieve possible shortage in any section by shipping food from other parts of the country.

Wheatless weeks instead of wheatless days are imminent unless production is increased, the Senate Agriculture Committee was told by C. H. Hyde, representing the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, who said that price-fixing by the Food Administration should be extended to wheat substitutes. Meatless and wheatless days have tended to decrease production in Oklahoma, he said. The bill to price wheat at \$2.50 a bushel, he declared, would increase production by several hundred thousand acres. Chairman Gore said the new wheat price bill would be rushed along, and an attempt made to place it in the agricultural bill now pending. Meanwhile, farmers are hoarding their wheat.

BRITISH MEAT RATION FIXED.

Reports from London state that Baron Rhondha, the British Food Controller, has issued a meat rationing order which gives each civilian approximately one pound of meat weekly. The meat card, available for twenty weeks, provides four coupons weekly, three of which entitle the holder to purchase uncooked butcher's meat, including pork. The fourth coupon entitles the holder to purchase bacon, ham, poultry, game, rabbits, and preserved or prepared meats in an amount equivalent to five ounces of butcher's meat. The coupons can be used in restaurants, each half coupon entitling the holder to one meat meal.

It is understood that the present meat ration in Germany is about three-quarters of a pound weekly.

FOOD PRODUCTION LAST YEAR ENCOURAGING But There Must Be No Let-Up in the Effort for This Season

By David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Secretary of Agriculture makes the following statement bearing on the leading results of the planting and production activities in 1917. It furnishes ground for encouragement that the farmers of the nation can again overcome difficulties and produce a large supply of foods and feedstuffs this year, but it does not afford justification for any let-up in production activities or in conservation efforts.)

The production of food crops and of animals and animal products is always a matter of great interest to all the people of the Nation. At this particular time, it is of especial interest and concern. Statistics regarding the acreages and yields of important food crops planted during the year 1917 have been available in the Department of Agriculture for some time and have been made public. The recent report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the number of livestock on farms and ranges, however, makes it possible now to exhibit a summary of the principal results of the farmers' operations for the year.

Naturally, when the Nation entered the war on April 6, 1917, there was much confusion and apprehension as to the possibility of increasing or even of maintaining agricultural production. There was special concern as to the sufficiency of the supply of labor that would be available for farming operations, and much apprehension was manifested over the disturbance of the supply as the result of industrial demands and the drafting or volunteering of men for service in the Army and Navy. As a matter of fact, there was no little disturbance, and in some sections the situation was especially acute. There were other difficulties confronting the farmers, including those of securing fertilizer and machinery in sufficient quantities at a reasonable cost.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties, however, the farmers, patriotically responding to the appeals to them and influenced by the prevailing prices, labored energetically to meet the needs of this Nation for food and also those of the friendly nations in Europe. They planted the largest acreages in the history of the country, produced and harvested record crops of most products except wheat, and succeeded in increasing the number of livestock, including not only work animals, but meat and milk animals.

Can Not Let Up in Production.

The achievements of the farmers and livestock men furnish cause for congratula-

tion and encouragement, but not for complacency or for any let up this year in efforts to better the record and to conserve food. The necessity of again securing large yields from the farms and ranches this year has been strikingly emphasized by the President in his message to the farmers of the country and is steadily being pointed out by the Department of Agriculture and other agencies through various channels, including especially the extensive farm demonstration activities of the department and the State agricultural colleges.

Specific suggestions are now under consideration for the spring campaign, and will be made public in the near future. It is clear that it will be economically wise and advantageous for the farmers of the Nation to put forth their best efforts during the coming season to equal and, if possible, to exceed, their record of last year.

In spite of the large production in many directions during 1917, the situation is not satisfactory. The supply of wheat in this Nation and in the world is inadequate. Owing to short crops in preceding years, the reserves of a number of important commodities have been greatly reduced. Whether the war continues or not, the demand on this country, because of the increasing population and of the needs of Europe, will be great. They will continue to be great for a considerable period even after peace returns.

There will be an especially strong demand made on this country for meats and livestock.

The record of farmers last year, made in the face of obstacles, is ground for confidence on their part that, with equal application and organization, they can overcome the difficulties this year. Unquestionably there will be difficulties to surmount—difficulties in respect to labor and in respect to fertilizers, both as to price and quantity. Prices of farm machinery also, with other things, have risen.

In some respects, the farm-labor situation may not be quite so difficult as last year, although it will continue to be especially acute in certain sections of the country. The cantonments have been built, and there will not be a renewal of urgent demands in many sections for labor for such work. The draft regulations provide for the deferred

classification of skilled farm labor. The population of the country has increased somewhat within the past year. The Secretary of War has asked Congress for power to furlough soldiers of the National Army for agricultural service if necessary.

Bearing these matters in mind, it seems highly likely that the farmers, by exercising their talent for co-operation and organization, with such assistance as can be furnished by governmental and other agencies, will again be able to overcome the difficulties. The Departments of Agriculture and Labor are continuing to develop their organizations to assist farmers in securing the labor needed in their operations. They are especially planning to assist in the transfer of labor from community to community and from State to State.

Acreage of Leading Food Crops.

The farmers of the Nation planted during 1917 an acreage of 246,275,000 of the leading food crops (winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, rice, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes), which was 23,038,000 acres (10 per cent.) greater than the acreage in 1916, and 32,339,000 (15 per cent.) greater than the average for the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war.

The details for the three periods are as follows:

Crop.	1917. Acres.	1916. Acres.	Five yr. ave. 1910-14. Pre-war (normal) condition.
Winter wheat	42,170,000	40,534,000	35,724,000
Spring wheat	18,511,000	17,607,000	18,799,000
Corn	119,755,000	105,296,000	105,240,000
Oats	43,572,000	41,527,000	38,014,000
Barley	8,835,000	7,757,000	7,593,000
Rye	6,119,000	4,480,000	2,710,000
Buckwheat	1,006,000	825,000	826,000
Rice	964,000	869,000	733,000
Potatoes	4,390,000	3,965,000	3,686,000
Sweet potatoes ...	933,000	774,000	611,000
Total	246,275,000	223,237,000	213,936,000

Production of Leading Food Crops.

The farmers not only planted these acreages, but they harvested record crops of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and Irish and sweet potatoes. The total production of these products and of spring wheat and rice was 5,771,928,000 bushels, or 1,204,659,000 bushels (26 per cent.) more than in 1916, and 1,002,442,000 (21 per cent.) more than the average for the five-year period (1910-1914). Winter wheat and rye are omitted from this comparison because the 1917 harvests of these crops were from sowings made in the fall of 1916, before the United States entered the war. It should be borne in mind in this connection that the percentage of soft corn this year was very much higher than usual, and also that the aggregate crop of spring and winter wheat harvested in 1917 was short.

The details regarding the production of the crops referred to for the three periods are as follows:

Crop.	1917. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.	Five year ave. 1910-1914. Pre-war (normal) condition.
Spring wheat...	232,758,000	155,765,000	233,571,000
Corn	3,159,494,000	2,566,927,000	2,732,457,000
Oats	1,587,286,000	1,251,537,000	1,157,961,000
Barley	208,975,000	182,508,000	186,208,000
Buckwheat ...	17,460,000	11,062,000	17,022,000
Rice	86,278,000	40,561,000	24,375,000
Potatoes (Irish)	442,536,000	286,953,000	360,772,000
Potatoes (sweet)	87,141,000	70,955,000	57,117,000
Total	5,771,928,000	4,567,269,000	4,769,486,000

(Continued on page 41.)

CINCINNATI PACKER PASSES AWAY.

George Zehler, Sr., president of the Zehler Provision Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died on February 13 at his home in Cincinnati at the age of 57 years. Mr. Zehler had been in ill-health for some time, and his death was due to a complication of ailments.

He was one of the best-known of the famous Cincinnati coterie of pork packers, and was a leader in everything that was started to advance the interests of the trade, both in his home city and in the country at large. He was a charter member of the American Meat Packers' Association, and served as its treasurer at one time. Nobody was more enthusiastic as a "booster" for the association that was Mr. Zehler, and he was always ready to give of his time and means to forward the cause.



THE LATE GEORGE ZEHLE, SR.

Mr. Zehler was prominent in Cincinnati business circles outside the meat trade, and a leader in social and fraternal organizations. He was a director in the German Mutual Insurance Company and vice-president of the Hotel Savoy Company. He will be particularly missed by members of the Savoy Birthday Club, of which he was the commodore on river excursions. He is the first member that unique organization has lost by death since it was organized four years ago.

Mr. Zehler leaves a widow and seven children, a son, George Zehler, Jr., and six daughters, Mrs. George Guckenberger, Mrs. Jacob Schlachter and Misses Leonore, Edna, Thelma and Susan Zehler. George Zehler, Jr., has been at the head of his father's business for some time.

CANADIAN FOOD CONTROL CHANGED.

The office of Food Controller for Canada has been abolished and a new organization known as the Canada Food Board will take charge of the work, which has been greatly enlarged and extended. The board will consist of three members—H. B. Thomson, who succeeded W. J. Hanna as Food Controller; C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, and J. D. McGregor, of Manitoba.

Mr. Thomson is to be chairman of the board. Mr. Dunning, who recently went to Ottawa to organize the "greater production"

campaign, will devote himself to the problem of production. He will work in close co-operation with the provincial governments and will co-ordinate Federal and provincial organizations to be employed in the "greater production" movement. Mr. McGregor will address himself to the important task of providing the agricultural labor necessary to make the "greater production" campaign a success.

The Canada Food Board will thus bring under a single executive the work of dealing with the food problem in all its bearings.

CHICAGO PACKERS' WAGE INQUIRY.

The hearings at Chicago before Federal Judge Samuel Altschuler, selected as arbitrator in the wage dispute between packers and labor unions there, continued this week. Attorneys for the labor unions are pressing the attempt to secure an 8-hour day, closed shop and other arbitrary union demands, and presented sensational witnesses to testify to alleged inadequate living conditions among packinghouse employees.

On their side the packers' attorneys presented evidence of the average wage and living conditions as shown by the records, as well as the extensive welfare work done by the big companies at Chicago. J. Ogden Armour and Nelson Morris were among the witnesses examined.

Mr. Armour said, among other things, that he favored equal pay for women performing the same work as men, and understood this plan was being followed by Armour & Company. He said he believed in the justice of the demand that men should rest on Sunday, Christmas and other holidays, and agreed with the representatives of organized labor that when it was necessary for employees to work on these days they should receive additional compensation. Mr. Armour expressed the opinion that the eight-hour day, as applied to the meat packing industry, was debatable, adding that he was willing to consider it.

Nelson Morris, chairman of the Board of Directors of Morris & Company, denied the charge of organized labor that packinghouse employees did not receive a fair living wage. He said packinghouse workers received as high wages as men of the same class in other industries, and living conditions in the district adjacent to the stock yards were not nearly so bad as pictured by certain employees. He said he favored equal pay for men and women doing the same amount of work.

The ten-hour day, he said, was better suited to the needs of the meat packing industry than the eight-hour standard, and he thought it would be a mistake to change the system while the country was at war. He said, however, he was willing for the arbitrator to decide the question.

Mr. Morris declared that the profits of his company had been reduced 50 per cent. since the plant began operations under Government control last fall.

He said relations with labor unions had been unsatisfactory, largely because the unions did not keep their agreements. He said Government inspectors prevented speeding up, as charged by the men, and also called attention to the fact that the Government has limited profits to 9 per cent.

FAILURE OF AUSTRALIAN STATE MEAT SHOPS

Queer Methods Adopted by Government to Show a Profit

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, January 8, 1918.

There has been much comment during the recent month over an investigation made by a State Parliamentary committee into the operations of the State enterprises in Queensland, particularly regarding the meat trade. It appears that out of the profit of £35,000 shown in the balance-sheet, a sum of £19,000 came from a fine inflicted on the Federal Government, which did not take certain meat ordered. The State Government did not handle the meat; it remained in the stores at the works. Why the Federal Government should have paid the amount is not apparent.

This left a sum of £16,000 as supposed profit on the State butchers' shops. Yet the shops secured the meat at 30 per cent. below the amount charged to the Imperial Government for similar meat, and at much less cost than private traders could secure it in the open market.

Whether the State shops could have shown a profit at all, if they had had to go on to the open market and buy cattle supplies, is very doubtful. In any case, there remains a lot to be explained before a statement that the State shops are paying could be accepted without question.

In this connection I may mention that the chain of State shops is rapidly extending in all parts of the State which are within reach by rail of the various meat works from which the State Government draws its supplies of meat. In some cases the residents do not profit, since the competition of the State shops, which get their supplies at such a lower rate, closes up the private shops, and there are fewer facilities for supplies.

In Western Australia, where the State shops have not such a convenient arrangement regarding supplies as those in Queensland, the venture has been a rank failure. The Labor Government having gone out of power, the new government is disposing of the shops and fittings. And, incidentally, the West Australian Government would be glad to dispose of some other costly State ventures left behind as a legacy by the Labor Government.

Beef Export Will Be Smaller Than Usual.

The meat season has finished in all parts of Australia and the factories have closed down, except in a few cases where current contracts are being completed. In Queensland, where the greater part of the beef is exported from, only two works have been operating, and they have not been working full time. It is expected that few cattle will be killed before March, when the new season will commence. The beef export, however, even under the most favorable circumstances, is likely to be much smaller than usual, as it will be in 1918 that the bad effects of the poor calving in 1914 will be felt. The "drop" that year was very poor on account of the drought.

During the year the Queensland works treated about 430,000 head of cattle and 255,000 sheep for export. These figures, for cattle, were higher than those for 1916, but much below those of 1915 and 1914. But the number of sheep showed a reduction.

It is interesting to notice that the number of cows killed was 47,000, or about 10 per cent. of the total, 27,000 being of breeding age. The percentage of cows killed in 1916 was 21.5. Whether the smaller number is due to the force of public opinion, which has been strongly expressed against killing breeding cows, or whether more cows were sent to the works in 1916 because of the poor pastures at the time, is not apparent. But for the time being the smaller figures—which are reflected in the returns for other states—has disposed of the agitation for legislation on the subject of slaughtering female cattle. I find that at the metropolitan works in Sydney, N. S. W., where cattle are killed mainly for home consumption, the number of calves slaughtered has steadily decreased from nearly 69,000 five years ago to about 20,000 this year.

Fine Season for Feeding Is Promised.

The new season will probably usher in early, as the grass lands on all parts of the continent are exceptionally good, owing to the heavy rains. It has been the wettest closing quarter of the year known in history. The grass has grown out of all possibility of stock consumption, and as soon as it gets dry there will be grave danger of grass fires, with probably some losses of stock. Even with the grass more or less green there have been several minor stock disasters from fire.

The sheep season just closed in the southern part of Australia was not good, as the values of sheep were too high to permit exporters to operate. Whether they will get a good start in the new year will depend on the state of the weather; a hot, dry spell would cause stock to rush to market.

The works at Darwin, in the far north of Australia, treated about 18,000 head of cattle this year; they are expected to put through 50,000 head next year, as they will then be in full operation. These works are nearer the East than the remainder, and are likely to cater for the trade in the Northern Pacific, Singapore, Philippines, etc.

The works at Wyndham, further round to the Northwest, are expected to start in April for their first season. These works will serve the stockowners in the northern part of Western Australia, which is on the far side of the continent from which I am now writing, and a hitherto little-known stock region.

The works at Darwin will serve the Northern Territory.

In past years the cattle from the Northern Territory came overland to North Queensland, and thence to the works on the east coast or down the long stock routes to the big markets of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The diversion of these cattle to the works at Darwin will further restrict supplies for the markets in the big centers named, and higher values for stock should result, unless the increased production in the Northern Territory releases something like the usual number for the other states, or production in those states is stimulated to a greater extent than has been the case in the past.

Stock production is already making headway in Western Australia, which had to depend on the Eastern States for meat, and it is now suggested that there is a possibility of meat works being erected in the southern part of that state. As I have pointed out the works at Wyndham will supply the needs of the stockowners in the northern part of Western Australia.

Rabbits as a Source of Meat Supply.

The rabbit trade is likely to be brisk in 1918. Already arrangements have been made for space for 20,000 tons of rabbits. I think I have explained that these are wild rabbits that have overrun Australia, causing great damage to pastures, so that profit and protection combine to encourage the destruction of the rabbits for export.

The greater proportion of the rabbits will be supplied by New South Wales, where the trapping and treatment of rabbits has been developed to a greater extent than in any other state. And New South Wales has more rabbits also. Queensland is being overrun, but owing to certain difficulties incidental to climate, etc., the exports trade has not been developed to any extent. It is expected that the prices will be 20 shillings per crate of 12 pairs f. o. b. for the best, down to 15 shillings. It is proposed to adopt a new style of crate and to cut off the heads and feet, in order to save weight and space.

Mr. S. V. Nevanas, a prominent figure in the Australian meat world, has returned after a visit to Great Britain, from which he returned through the United States, where he has established extensive connections.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

Delays in Mail Delivery

We are receiving many complaints of the late delivery of The National Provisioner at various points throughout the United States and abroad. This is due entirely to the congestion of all matter carried over the railroads, and all magazines and publications are being delayed for the same reason.

Our publication is mailed at the same regular hour as it has been for many years past, but the delay in delivery by the U. S. postal service is due to the abnormal situation. We trust our subscribers will kindly be patient under the circumstances.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

CAUSE OF FISHY FLAVOR IN MEATS.

The following inquiry comes from a Kansas subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are experiencing some complaints from our customers that our hams and breakfast bacon have a fishy flavor and odor. Doubtless you have had similar complaints from other packers, and can give us information that will assist us in remedying the difficulty.

This matter has been investigated several times in the past, and traced to points where fish were being fed to hogs. A London house a few years ago made the same complaint about Wiltshires received from Michigan, and the matter was traced to a point on Lake Huron, where fish were being fed to hogs at any time obtainable. Michigan butchers made the same complaint; the cause was traced to the same source.

It is an extremely undesirable and objectionable flavor, and the practice of feeding fish to hogs should be vigorously discountenanced. Look up your sources of hog supply and see if this has anything to do with your trouble.

TO FIND AMMONIA LEAKS.

The following directions for conserving ammonia in refrigeration work through detection and elimination of leaks are given in Power:

If one suspects that coils are leaking, a sample of the brine may be drawn into a test

tube or other receptacle (glass preferred) and a few drops of Nessler's reagent added. If the brine contains a little ammonia, it will take on a yellow shade; if there is much, the brine will turn brown when the reagent is added.

Nessler's reagent may be made as follows: Dissolve 17 grams of mercuric chloride in 300 cc. (approximately 10.6 ounces) of distilled water. Next dissolve 35 grams of potassium iodide in 100 cc. (about 3.5 ounces) of distilled water. Add the potassium-iodide solution to the mercuric chloride and stir until a red precipitate is formed. Now add 120 grams of potassium hydrate dissolved in 200 cc. (about 7 ounces) of water. As the solution will get hot when the potassium is added, it should be allowed to cool before being stirred. When cool, pour in distilled water until there is 1 liter (about 1 quart) of solution. Next add more mercuric chloride until a permanent precipitate again forms.

The liquid should stand until the precipitate has settled and left the solution clear, after which pour it into a dark-brown or blue glass-stoppered bottle, and keep it in a dark place.

STOP POULTRY KILL TO SAVE EGGS.

The United States Food Administration announced this week that it has forbidden licensed trading in live or freshly-killed hens and pullets. Licensed dealers have been notified that fresh stock of this kind already purchased must be disposed of by February 23, and that additional stocks may not be purchased. They may still handle stored or frozen stocks.

By restricting the killing of chickens which should soon be heavy layers the Food Administration hopes to increase the production of eggs, adding to the available market supply and at the same time allowing them to go into

storage during the season of high production at a price which will not necessitate unreasonable figures for storage eggs next fall and winter. Further slaughter would possibly reduce this year's production to the danger line.

Increased cost of feeding, combined with present attractive market prices, has influenced many poultry raisers to dispose of birds which should add to the spring and summer egg production. If the slaughter should continue at the rate which has ruled in recent months, there would be a very real shortage of eggs this spring, with correspondingly high prices paid for those placed in storage.

Both the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture have advised saving all hens and pullets for egg production. The Food Administration some time ago requested dealers to reduce the slaughter of possible egg producers, urging them to procure wherever possible cocks and cockerels. It has now taken a further step and placed the full power of its authority behind a definite prohibition.

Failure to observe this ruling would constitute a violation of the Food Control Act. It would be followed by revocation of license or could be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, by imprisonment for not more than two years or by all three.

WHITE "AD" MAN JOINS ARMY.

James A. Harris, Jr., for many years advertising manager of the White Company, makers of White motor trucks, has resigned to accept a commission as captain in the Quartermaster Corps. Captain Harris has already assumed his military duties, having been assigned to Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305. He will be succeeded as advertising manager by Millard H. Newton, who has been connected with the company's advertising department for the past five years.

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Over \$30,000,000 worth of coal
saved by Swensons in one year

Assuming that 90% of the total Swenson Evaporator Capacity is operated with exhaust steam our machines are condensing approximately 125,000 horsepower of exhaust per day—an economy over open pans of about 9,000,000 tons of coal in one year, or figuring steam coal at \$3.50 per ton, this is a saving of over \$30,000,000 worth of coal in one year.

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Can you advantageously employ another vacuum effect?

If there is a possibility perhaps we can furnish you with special information that may lead to many dollars more profits for your plant and a big boost to the movement to save more coal.

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OUR COUNTRY COMES FIRST

It is strange—not to say amazing—that in this free and prosperous country there are people enjoying these conditions to the fullest who have to be begged to show their patriotism, when so much is at stake for them. The first requisite in a good citizen is unswerving patriotism; my country, first, last and all the time. When the time comes to vote, let us vote for those we know to be staunch patriots, never mind from what nation they sprang, to what church they belong, or fraternal organization, or of what political belief.

We are fed, clothed and housed better than any other nation on earth. Our institutions are second to none. Merit is recognized and rewarded in every walk in life. We can make our lives anything we please, individually. Then let us support the man who is heart and soul with our boys in the Army and Navy who are protecting us at home; our mothers and fathers, wives and sisters, children, homes and institutions, so that we may continue to live in freedom, comfort and safety.

Let us show our protectors we are with them absolutely, doing all we can to support them, that they may be encouraged to feel as proud of us as we are of them. Let us show the world that this IS the UNITED States of America.

MORE MEAT AND FOOD CROPS

The production of an increased supply of livestock and other food products, especially hogs, as well as the planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat, is recommended in the supplementary food-production programme issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This programme re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production programme for 1918 issued by the Department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of foodstuffs in the South.

Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the Department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to secure enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar, and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the Nation, its armies, and the Allies. It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information, as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917, and as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the Department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, it is declared there is need for more food. Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe, will be great.

An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and livestock. In 1917, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the farmers planted the largest acreages in the history of the Nation, harvested record crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of livestock. The record of the farmers last year, made in the face of obstacles, is ground for confidence on their part that, with equal application and organization, they can overcome the difficulties this year. But the statement especially points out that it does not afford justification for any let-up this year in production activities or in conservation efforts.

The situation is such that chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on hogs and wheat, the leading war foods. It is believed that the necessary production can be secured through the use of

the best known farm methods, but it may be necessary to a small extent to sacrifice certain of the less important farm crops temporarily in the interest of others which rank highest in importance as food for man.

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its livestock, and then to plant as much cotton as can well be cultivated and harvested. To raisers of hogs and beef animals the world need for meats and fats is made clear. Farmers are urged to join with the men on the ranges in providing sheep whose wool is needed to equip soldiers. To all the appeal is made for renewed, enlarged and sustained effort.

SUGGEST LINKLESS SAUSAGE

In the line of wartime economies in the meat business The National Provisioner has received a suggestion from one of the best-known pork packing concerns in the country which has merit. Indeed, it is already being tried out with good results in several cities. It is that the linking of all kinds of sausages, such as pork and liver sausage, etc., be discontinued.

The point is made that the tying of sausages in links not only is expensive in the use of material, but that it also adds greatly to the cost of producing the product by the heavy labor charge. There are other reasons, too, such as the more practical handling of the goods, and better satisfaction on the part of the retailer.

Of course the suggestion sounds radical at first to those to whom this thought has not occurred. Linkless sausage looks funny to the eye of the unaccustomed. But it is all a matter of habit. Those sausagemakers who have already tried the experiment report that they have met with few, if any, objections to the new appearance of the product. The trade takes to it quickly, and the economy is unquestioned. It is a war-time experiment worth trying.

A NATIONAL DUTY

The Treasury of the United States has a great deal of money to raise and it cannot be raised by bankers alone, says Secretary McAdoo. The banks of this country cannot alone sustain America's needs in this war and extend to our allies the essential aid which they must have to continue the war.

The rich of this country cannot do it alone; the men of this country cannot do it alone; the women of this country cannot do it alone. But all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determined to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Several additional buildings will be erected by Swift & Company, at St. Louis, Mo., and trackage facilities will be extended.

Fire originating in lint room of the Conway Cotton Oil & Gin Co., Conway, Ark., caused a damage of \$20,000 to the building and machinery.

The Orchard Valley Live Stock & Development Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 to acquire cattle ranches and sheep farms.

The Buttercup Oil & Car Corp., Wilmington, Del., to deal in cottonseed, cottonseed oil, peanuts, soya bean oils, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,250,000.

The building of Swift & Company at Hinton, W. Va., destroyed by fire while under construction will be rebuilt. This building will be three stories, 75 x 40 ft. and of reinforced concrete.

The Economy Mercantile Corporation, New York, N. Y., to manufacture chemicals, soaps, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. Benjamin, 427 East Thirteenth street; I. N. Thurman, L. H. Ferber, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A plant will be erected at Sixth street, Union Stock Yards, Baltimore, Md., by Corkran, Hill & Co., for beef and pork packing and the manufacture of shortening. The main building will be 214 x 80 ft., of rein-

forced concrete and brick, with concrete and brick floors.

MEAT PRODUCT EXPORTS ALLOWED.

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the Food Administration, announces the relaxation of the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the export of certain meat products to those countries mentioned in the second division of the President's Proclamation of August 27, 1917.

This step is taken particularly for the benefit of such West Indian and Central American countries as have always been dependent upon the United States for their accustomed supplies of these products, as it would constitute a considerable hardship to withhold these supplies from them any longer. This is still another indication that the United States, in spite of its rigid conservation policy with regard to foodstuffs, is doing its utmost to supply all those countries which have been dependent upon it in the past.

Exporters filing applications for export licenses for these meat products should be careful to clearly state on their applications the full and correct names of such meat products as they desire to ship, in order that there may be no doubt in our minds as to the quality and character of the products applied for.

In order that the collectors may have evidence that the pork products shipped against licenses granted for stag bellies and other coarse hog bellies is as described in the license, export licenses for these products will bear the following clause: "This license is not valid unless presented to the collector with a certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture showing clearly that the quality of the bellies conforms to the description given on this license."

The list of meat products referred to above follows: Canned sausage, dried sausage, lunch tongue, ears, snouts, tails, jowls, heads (with fat removed), back straps, hearts, liver, hamburger steak, potted meats, deviled meats, chorizos, neck bones, back bones, spareribs, cooked tripe, pickled tripe, brains, veal loaf, stag bellies and other coarse hog bellies.

The War Trade Board is careful to announce that the new ruling should in no wise be taken to mean that the Board has relaxed its restrictions with regard to pork and beef, and to those other pork and beef products which are vitally needed by this country and those nations associated with it in carrying on the war.

LA BART GOES TO WILSON & CO.

Announcement is made this week by Wilson & Co. that Edward S. La Bart has been appointed to their advertising and publicity department. Mr. La Bart is one of the best-known publicity men in the packing-house trade, and was with Thomas E. Wilson for many years before the latter's taking over his present interests. Mr. La Bart has been chairman of the press committee at packers' conventions for many years, whether they were held in Chicago or not, and an A. M. P. A. meeting without his aid at the publicity end would seem strange.

LOOK FOR PACKERS IN LEATHER.

It is stated that members of the New York Stock Exchange have been directed to furnish details of their holdings of shares in the Central Leather and American Hide and Leather Companies to the Federal Trade Commission at Washington. The purpose, it is understood, is to ascertain what relations, if any, exist between the packing interests and the large tanning companies, in connection with the investigation of prices for shoes and other leather goods.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Steady—More Government Buying Expected—Large Receipts of Hogs—Government Interests Support the Market—Greater Hog Production Is Expected—Higher Feedstuffs Prices.

There has been a steady tone in the provision list during most of the week; sentiment was helped by the announcement that Government interests are expected to be fair buyers very soon, in order to fill their March requirements. There was no pressure from the larger hog movement and the general impression was that Government buying, together with the ordinary demand, was taking care of sufficient of the production to obviate any important hedge selling coming upon the Chicago futures' market.

Actual hog receipts were of fair volume. Weather conditions were favorable for the movement, and railroad conditions have shown some improvement. Government interests are urging packers to pay at least \$15.50 for their hogs, with prevailing prices about \$1 per hundred pounds higher than this level. Considerable attention was attracted to a statement credited to Food Administrator Hoover to the effect that 1918 would be the greatest of all years in the production of hogs, and that the minimum price of \$15.50 will stand. Mr. Hoover is further credited with the statement that there will be large supplies of corn and other feedstuffs available to help the hog production.

The trend of feedstuffs values, however, has been toward a higher level. A great deal of significance was attached to the resolution in the Senate to bring about higher prices to the wheat farmer for his crop for this coming season. It was suggested that \$2.50 be paid for wheat, and other resolutions were that \$2.75, and one that even \$3, be paid. A resolution for \$2.50 per bushel was favorably reported in the Senate. This price compares with the present price of \$2.20 per bushel, and the minimum suggested some time ago of \$2 for this coming wheat crop. The effect of this agitation for higher prices has been to stimulate prices for all other grains. Nothing can be said of the outlook for feedstuffs next year, excepting that the Government desires a big acreage and prices are attractive for liberal plantings; also that there will be a fair amount of corn and oats carried over on the farms. Labor conditions will probably hamper, to some degree, the planting of the crops.

Sentiment in the provision list is rather bullish; it is realized that there is a sharp curtailment in the home consumption of hog products, but this is offset by the home and foreign Government buying and the Government disposition to support the market, through its price of \$15.50 for hogs. At the same time there is no important speculation in the market, as commission house interests are not encouraging trading operations of this sort, and it is realized that the Government does not desire any, or perhaps just enough to keep a hedging market possible at Chicago.

There has been no especial increase in exports of hog products recently, although some

increase is expected very soon, as a result of concentration of tonnage at the seaboard, and better railroad conditions at the interior. There has been some gain in the outward shipments of meats, but lard movement is rather slow. The mid-monthly statement of Chicago stocks showed only trifling gains in meats and lard, and there was a small decrease in the stocks of pork. The statement in detail follows:

	1918.	
	Mid. Feb.	End. Jan.
Pork, new, bbls.....	1,713	2,110
Pork, old, bbls.....	.....	.....
Lard, new, lbs.....	6,971,000	6,696,000
Lard, old, lbs.....	5,619,000	5,732,000
Lard, other, lbs.....	7,745,000	7,261,000
Short ribs, lbs.....	9,581,000	8,532,000

	1917.	
	Mid. Feb.	End. Jan.
Pork, new, bbls.....	11,348	12,421
Pork, old, bbls.....	484	587
Lard, new, lbs.....	29,037,000	26,034,000
Lard, old, lbs.....	8,434,000	10,854,000
Lard, other, lbs.....	11,850,000	17,298,000
Short ribs, lbs.....	21,013,000	21,898,000

BEEF.—The market remains very firm locally. The Western market was stronger. Receipts West were larger. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD.—The market is strong. Hog receipts were smaller than expected and prices were sharply higher. Strength in coarse grains was a feature. Quoted: City, 26¼@26½c. nom.; Western, \$26.90@27; Middle West, \$26.90@27, nom.; refined Continental,

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Chicago

\$27.45; South American, \$27.80; Brazilian kegs, \$28.80; compounds, 22½¢@23½¢, nom.

PORK.—The local market is very firm, helped by the strength West, due to expectations of large Government orders soon to be placed. Quoted: Mess, \$52; clear, \$50@55, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 20, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail, as follows:

HOGS.—Cuba, 3 hd.

BACON.—Belgium, 3,575,746 lbs.; Bermuda, 45 lbs.; Brazil, 1,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 600 lbs.; Cuba, 156,535 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; England, 4,018,464 lbs.; France, 5,167,345 lbs.; Haiti, 40 lbs.; Italy, 3,465,673 lbs.; Jamaica, 299 lbs.; Japan, 1,450 lbs.; Mexico, 20,760 lbs.; Newfoundland, 700 lbs.; Panama, 3,652 lbs.; Portugal, 557 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 31,000 lbs.; Scotland, 334,970 lbs. Total, 16,779,436 lbs.

CURED HAMS.—British South Africa, 6,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 259 lbs.; Cuba, 167,149 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 688 lbs.; England, 4,819,728 lbs.; France, 730,423 lbs.; Haiti, 200 lbs.; Jamaica, 685 lbs.; Mexico, 21,169 lbs.; Newfoundland, 120 lbs.; Portugal, 3,459 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 2,000 lbs.; Scotland, 641,380 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,600 lbs. Total, 6,394,860 lbs.

LARD.—Belgium, 5,999,604 lbs.; Colombia, 180 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,500 lbs.; Cuba, 211,700 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,025 lbs.; England, 1,592,096 lbs.; France, 365,608 lbs.; Mexico, 2,680 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 2,500 lbs.; Portugal, 1,320 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 209,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 15,150 lbs.; Scotland, 173,792 lbs. Total, 8,581,225 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 390 lbs.; Bermuda, 13,350 lbs.; Colombia, 20 lbs.; Cuba, 47,750 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,038 lbs.; England, 205,000 lbs.; Haiti, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 680 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 200 lbs. Total, 362,528 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Brazil, 100 gals.; Cuba, 194 gals.; Haiti, 189 gals. Total, 483 gals.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 4,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,100 lbs.; British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 11,100 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,231 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 800 lbs.; France, 1,960 lbs.; Haiti, 1,300 lbs.; Newfoundland, 50,750 lbs. Total, 76,441 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—England, 159,240 lbs.; France, 7,077 lbs. Total, 166,317 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 36 lbs.; Haiti, 36 lbs. Total, 2,472 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 45 lbs.; Colombia, 27 lbs.; Cuba, 612 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 750 lbs.; France, 387,700 lbs.; Mexico, 168 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 612 lbs. Total, 390,914 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 20, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service, as follows:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 68 hd.

PICKLED BEEF.—Belgium, 5,957,637 lbs.; Bermuda, 16,200 lbs.; Cuba, 13,175 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,536 lbs.; England, 60,948 lbs.; Newfoundland, 105,000 lbs.; Scotland, 34,077 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 364,450 lbs. Total, 6,554,023 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—England, 4,602,383 lbs.; Italy, 127,564 lbs.; Panama, 64,960 lbs. Total, 4,794,907 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 15,724 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 960 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,600 lbs.; Panama, 13,810 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 106,500 lbs. Total, 150,094 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Newfoundland, 152,000 lbs.; Scotland, 67,855 lbs. Total, 219,855 lbs.

STEARIN FROM ANIMAL FATS.—Colombia, 44,200 lbs.; Cuba, 70,709 lbs.; Hongkong, 2,240 lbs.; Japan, 40,000 lbs.; Mexico, 30,000 lbs.; Peru, 32,400 lbs. Total, 219,549 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Chile, 600 gals.; Haiti, 159 gals.; Jamaica, 10 gals.; Mexico, 124 gals. Total, 893 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 375 lbs.; Brazil, 20 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,349 lbs.; Colombia, 89 lbs.; Cuba, 1,503 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 300 lbs.; Mexico, 925 lbs.; Venezuela, 250 lbs. Total, 5,811 lbs.

CANNED MEATS PRODUCTS (Value).—Bermuda, \$7; British South Africa, \$4; China, \$558; Colombia, \$113; Cuba, \$505; Danish West Indies, \$138; England, \$172,674; France, \$302,620; Haiti, \$26; Italy, \$7,146; Mexico, \$242; Panama, \$95; San Domingo, \$59; Scotland, \$22,225. Total, \$506,412.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Bermuda, \$179; Bolivia, \$16; China, \$650; Cuba, \$3,387; Danish West Indies, \$94; Dutch West Indies, \$16; England, \$141,167; France, \$181,587; Haiti, \$119; Honduras, \$5; Hongkong, \$1,498; Italy, \$18,683; Jamaica, \$190; Mexico, \$3; Newfoundland, \$165; Panama, \$244; Philippine Islands, \$92. Total, \$348,095.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 20, 1918, are given as follows:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 4,900 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,310 lbs.; Brazil, 2,700 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,424 lbs.; Cuba, 206 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,760 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,500 lbs.; England, 608,943 lbs.; French West Indies, 165 lbs.; Haiti, 28,849 lbs.; Honduras, 280 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,204 lbs.; Mexico, 420 lbs.; Panama, 45,000 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 20,066 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 127,897 lbs. Total, 858,633 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 6,570 dz.; England, 160 dz.; Salvador, 7 dz. Total, 6,593 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 245 lbs.; Bermuda, 110 lbs.; Brazil, 428 lbs.; British Guiana, 490 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,159 lbs.; Colombia, 242 lbs.; Cuba, 10,320 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,651 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,404 lbs.; Ecuador, 552 lbs.; England, 223,376 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,230 lbs.; Haiti, 4,007 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,740 lbs.; Japan, 350 lbs.; Mexico, 5,166 lbs.; Panama, 11,216 lbs.; Peru, 6,096 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,425 lbs. Total, 277,207 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 16, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 16, 1918.
	Week Feb. 16, 1918.	Week Feb. 17, 1917.	
United Kingdom...	26	133	
Continent	40	2,543	
So. & Cen. Am.	30	3,475	
West Indies	788	605	
Br. No. Am. Col.	9	507	
Other countries...			
Total		893	7,265

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 16, 1918.
	Week Feb. 16, 1918.	Week Feb. 17, 1917.	
United Kingdom...	7,964,000	2,337,000	90,850,000
Continent	2,644,000	2,461,000	57,612,000
So. & Cen. Am.	3,000	544,000	544,000
West Indies	68,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	11,000	11,000	11,000
Other countries...			
Total	10,608,000	4,878,000	143,213,000

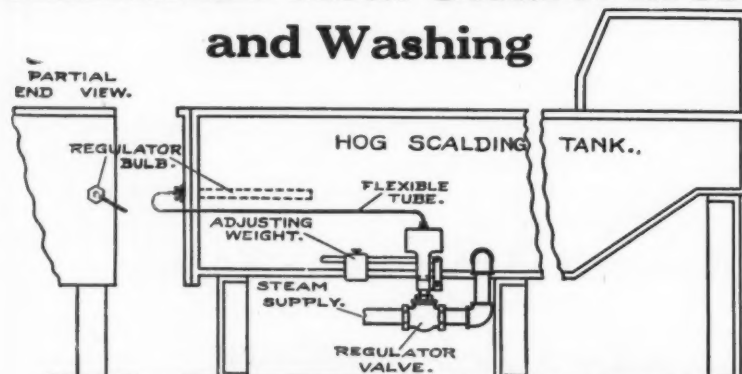
To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 16, 1918.
	Week Feb. 16, 1918.	Week Feb. 17, 1917.	
United Kingdom...	3,314,000	1,477,000	9,449,000
Continent	2,834,000	43,999,000	43,999,000
So. & Cen. Am.	566,000	271,000	271,000
West Indies	729,000	710,000	710,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	33,000	33,000	33,000
Other countries...	2,000	250,000	250,000
Total	3,314,000	5,627,000	54,712,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	10,608,000	3,314,000	3,314,000
Total week	10,608,000	3,314,000	3,314,000
Previous week	93	5,269,000	26,000
Two weeks ago...	100	16,961,000	3,798,000
Cor. week last y'r	893	4,878,000	5,627,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 16, '18.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	1,453,000	4,758,000	3,305,000
Meats, lbs.	143,213,000	249,899,000	96,676,000
Lard, lbs.	54,712,000	143,075,000	88,363,000

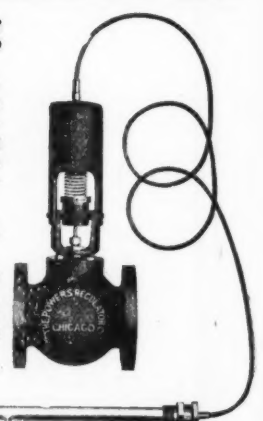
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has not been any important trade in the tallow market recently. Prices have not been altered, with the basis of city special remaining at 17½c.

No immediate change in values is anticipated. There is a tendency to proceed cautiously. The stocks of tallow overhanging the market are believed to be small, but buyers are not eager, and it is noteworthy that further curtailment in the output of manufactured product is claimed.

This may be explained by the economy because of higher prices of soap and the difficulty in moving stuff. Some interests are anticipating gradual improvement in the distribution of soap because of the passing of the fuel holidays.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 16¾c, nom., and city specials at 17½c, loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been fairly active and strong. Compound lard interests have been buyers as high as 20½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—A strong tone continues to prevail in this market. Spot supplies are light and sales were reported at 18¾c. A better tone was in evidence on the Coast and values were quoted at 16½c. Spot is quoted at 18¾@19c, nom., for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market remains very steady, but demand for crude is not active. The demand for refined oil is a little better. Offerings, however, are not heavy. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trade continues on a quiet scale, with prices showing small changes for the week. Foreign oil is offered at 16½c. f. o. b. the Coast. Ceylon, 18@18½c. in bbls.; Cochin, 19¼@19½c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market was quiet during the week, but prices continue very firm, with spot supplies small and offerings light. The demand has been fair. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 32@34c, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c, nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 29@30c.

OLEO OIL.—A stronger tone was in evidence during the week, but trading continues on a small scale. Extras are quoted at 24¼@24½c, according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was quiet during the week and prices showed little change. Demand was dull, but prices were steady. Far East oil sold at 18¾c. a lb. in sellers' tanks from the Coast, and a fair demand is reported. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36@1.37.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—A firm tone was in evidence this week and prices are nominally quoted. Consuming demand is fair, but the offerings are light, due to small supplies. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.87@3.05; 30, \$2.78@2.90, and prime, \$2@2.25.

GREASE.—The market was dull, with no change in values for the week. The Western market was easier, due to rail conditions. Quoted: Yellow, 16@16½c, nom.; bone, 16½@17c, nom.; house, 16@16½c, nom.; Brown, 15½@16c.

RECIPE FOR PEANUT BREAD.

A baking company in Gainesville, Fla., working in co-operation with B. F. Williamson, a chemist of that city, has put peanut bread upon the market, and is securing wide distribution for it in that locality. The peanut flour used is made from peanut cake left after oil extraction. It contains a satisfactory percentage of fat and is said to have almost twice the nitrogenous food value of dried beef—44 per cent for peanut flour, against 25 per cent for dried beef. One-fifth peanut flour to four-fifths wheat flour produces a balanced ration, supplying necessary ingredients furnished by bread and meat in human diet. Peanut flour is said to be readily digestible, wholesome and palatable, and the Florida concern believes that it will be able to market it at a price below that of wheat flour, pound for pound.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 21, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers.....	4.70½
Demand sterling.....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.79½
Commercial, sight.....	5.73
Bankers' cables.....	5.70½
Bankers' checks.....	5.72½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	43½
Commercial, 60 days.....	43½
Bankers' sight.....	43½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	30½
Bankers' cables.....	30½

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 21, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24@24¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼@25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼@25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 25c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs., 30c. Sweet pickled—6@8 lbs. ave., 31c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 21, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27@29c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard, 26¼c. nominal; city dressed hogs, 24¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25c.; Boston butts, 24c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 19c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 10c.; kidneys, 13c.; tails, 15c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 15c.; pig tongues, 20c.

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OLEOMARGARINE AS AN AID TO THE FARMER

Instead of the Enemy Butter Lobbyists Picture It

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—At the recent convention of the Agricultural Workers of the South at Atlanta, Ga., John T. Ashcraft, of Alabama, had a debate with A. J. Glover, associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman, on oleomargarine vs. butter. Reports indicate that Mr. Ashcraft had much the better of the argument, and that he told the farmers some things regarding their own best interests which surprised them. His address was a pretty thorough resume of the subject, and it is reprinted here in order that the facts may be given as wide publicity as possible.]

(Continued from last week.)

Would Bar Vegetable Oils in Margarine.

In the hearings on the Underwood amendment, February, 1917, Mr. J. J. Farrell, representing the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association, testified that:

"It was presumed by the dairymen that colored oleomargarine would be driven out of the market by taxing it ten cents per pound. But science and chemistry have brought about the situation that has colored oleomargarine without artificially coloring it. We are not standing out for that tax. We only had that tax originally put on to drive the colored product out of the market. Any natural products they are using to make it yellow we want prohibited. Stop the selection of these yellow materials to make yellow margarine."

The adaptability of vegetable oils for the production of margarine was this discovery of science and chemistry, and the use of which he wanted prohibited.

W. C. Creasy, secretary of the National Dairy Union, testified that a bill had been prepared and introduced in Congress nearly a year before, which he said was carefully drawn, and that it prohibits colored oleomargarine.

This was the bill (known as the Haugen bill) that roused a few of the vegetable oil people from their lethargy. When it was published, inquiry at the Bureau of Standards by the president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association brought forth the information that the color standard stated in the bill would prevent the use of vegetable oils in the production of oleomargarine. So he got busy.

If this bill had been the law in the winter of 1915-16 the peanut industry would have been strangled at the hour of its birth. The first two crops of peanut oil were almost entirely absorbed by the oleomargarine industry at prices decidedly above what could be secured in any other market, notwithstanding the burdens and prejudices which had to be overcome.

Dairymen Can't Use Their Own Products.

In spite of the repressive influence of the

existing unjust laws, the peanut growers in my State in three years have developed an industry which furnishes more than a hundred times as much choice food oil as all the creameries in Alabama with their ten years of government and State aid, and about the same amount of cottonseed oil is produced. These are the dairymen also.

Yet they are prevented by law from combining these wonderful food oils with their own milk into those food forms which will preserve both fresh and palatable and bring the best market prices.

It is true that by the present system, in their creamery butter, which is about one two-hundredth of their food oil production, they sell 3,400 calories of food for 50 cents; but for an equal amount of food in their skim milk they do not get more than one-fifth its value. While in their great oil crops they sell 4,080 calories of food for only 20 cents.

Can it be possible that the Southern agricultural workers will not cry aloud against this stupendous wrong!

Fraud and poverty flourish in an atmosphere of ignorance. You are the educators. Victor Hugo has well said, "The soul is full of darkness and sin is committed, but the guilty person is not he who commits the fault but he who produces the darkness."

Creamery men and crushers commit the great fault of maintaining two crude and wasteful industries which ought to be combined into the scientific production and conservation of foods. Each have in some dim way seen the light of progress. But the napkin of jealousy and doubt is still over their eyes, and they are bound by the grave clothes of old customs and prejudices. You have loosed other rising industries. Stretch forth your friendly hand to these!

Food Value of Skim Milk.

Prof. R. W. Washburn, of Minnesota College of Agriculture, is quoted in Hoard's Dairyman, September 17, 1917, as saying:

"Skim milk solids furnish the bone and muscle building substances so sorely needed by growing children, and should not be denied them. One hundred pounds of skim milk contains the food equivalent of 20 pounds of lean meat. Fresh meat is not fed to swine. Why should milk be? It is evident that if all the skim milk is needed to perpetuate the stock, the fat only being sold, the cow is essentially only a fat-making

machine and not the high human food making efficiency commonly accredited to her. Therefore, dairy workers should either favor the use for human food of whole milk, skim milk, cheese, condensed milk and milk powder, as well as of butter. Or else we, the believers in the dairy cow, should cease claiming for her such efficiency."

Hoard's Dairyman, July 20, 1917, says editorially:

"Skim milk contains more nutriment for growth than the cream. In the skim milk is found most of the protein, which makes muscle; most of the ash, which builds the bones; most of the milk sugar, which supplies heat. Milk fat is a valuable food and all animals require some of it for proper growth, but the nutrients of skim milk are more valuable for the growing animal."

The United States Department of Agriculture, as quoted in Hoard's Dairyman, November 23, 1917, says:

"Save every drop of skim milk. It is a valuable food."

Now, gentlemen, how do you propose to save skim milk in the South? Do you say, "Make it into cottage cheese?" Prof. H. C. Ferguson, of the department of animal husbandry of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, says:

"Cottage cheese will keep fresh and palatable from three to five days or perhaps a week, according to temperature."

From which you must see it cannot become a commercial product.

This splendid institution, my beloved alma mater, is a leader in many scientific departments of education. By the aid of the Federal and State governments it maintains creamery and dairy routes. Yet Prof. Ferguson says they "buy from the farmers practically all cream and do not know what becomes of the skim milk." I do not mention this fact for the purpose of reproach. I believe the same conditions prevail at every other Southern college which maintains a dairy industry.

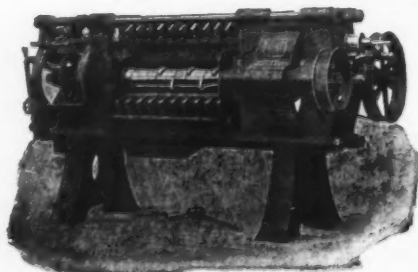
I believe with Mr. Haskell that the creamery business must be reorganized. I further believe these Southern colleges which are not yet in trade ruts should be the first to break the shackles which hold apart the Southern farmer's great right hand (his huge vegetable oil crop) and his less strong but nevertheless useful left hand (his milk crop) that these may be skillfully joined in the production of the greatest possible amount of food in the most pleasing and palatable forms which science and skill may make possible.

(To be continued.)

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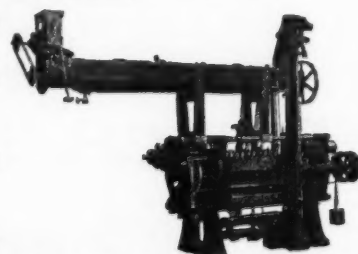
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market for Contracts Much Stronger—Big Premium Over Crude Oil—Crude Oil Moving Somewhat Better—Monthly Seed Report—Less Favorable Views on the Next Cotton Crop.

The feature of the cottonseed oil market recently has been the strength in cotton oil contracts at New York. Prices for some of these deliveries advanced considerably, and show a premium of more than three hundred points over the basis of crude oil. At one time this differential was nearly 350 points. With crude oil quoted on the basis of 17.50c. per lb., contracts were very close to 21c. per lb.

There was not much trade in the New York market, but some significance was attached to the situation; it was evident that none of the prominent refiners cared to sell more contracts here as a hedge and bring the crude oil from the South. Ordinarily a difference of two hundred points or more would be regarded as satisfactory for such operations. At present the railroad uncertainties and transportation conditions on the whole are against such operations. The scarcity of tank cars continues pronounced, and with railroad embargoes, together with the ordinary railroad congestion, there is obviously more risk than in a number of years in such hedge operations.

The actual warranted differential of con-

tracts over crude oil is a matter of opinion just now. It is understood that barrels are selling at over four dollars at points adjacent here, while in the West they are considerably lower; this is just one of the items that makes for marked differences in the basis of figuring. The fact remains that refiners are not inclined to make fresh hedges, and those who hold contracts in the local market are understood to be mainly consumers who bought months ago, anticipating deliveries. It is expected that March deliveries will be fairly free, but that they will be well absorbed, as soap-makers and Western packing interests who have been absorbing deliveries for some months are believed to be the principal holders of contracts here.

The recent official seed report showed approximately 193,000,000 lbs. of crude oil on hand as of January 31, and 208,000,000 lbs. of refined oil. There have been produced from August 1 to January 31 approximately 818,000,000 lbs. of crude oil and 566,000,000 lbs. of refined oil. The amount of seed received at the mills from August 1 to January 31 was 3,545,000 tons, of which 2,708,000 tons were crushed and 871,000 tons remained on hand at the mills as of January 31.

Compared with the previous month the figures suggest a consumption during January of about 250,000 bbls., compared with 258,000

in December. One of the large refining concerns figures that the average consumption for the first six months of the season approximates 272,000 bbls., compared with 265,000 last year, and for the last six months of the season there are available an average for consumption 260,000 bbls., compared with 236,000 consumed last year. The refining losses have been running rather lighter, and the average for January is given at 7.58 per cent., against 7.68 the previous month, and as high as 9.65 to 9.90 in August and September of this season.

Crude oil seems to be moving a little better in some sections, thought to be in reflection of the improved consuming demand in certain parts of the country. This betterment in the demand is not unnatural, as many interests have been doing practically hand-to-mouth buying, and periodical replenishment of stocks is natural.

Several interests in the trade report important economies in the uses of cottonseed oil, yet there are increases in important channels, such as for compound lard purposes, and the quantities used in the making of butter substitutes.

There is less optimism expressed as to the start of the next cotton season. Texas has received some rains, but the winter moisture so far has been very deficient. Attention is given to the urgent appeals of the Government for large foodstuff areas in the south, and these appeals, together with the fears of the boll-weevil, the labor shortage, inferior quality of fertilizer and regular diversification

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of crops in the south have taken away from the confidence of those who had expected a larger cotton area, based primarily on the big price of cotton and cottonseed.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 16, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.75; February, \$20.75; March, \$20.90@21.25; April, \$20.80; May, \$20.90; June, \$20.85. Total sales 200 bbls. P. Crude S. E., \$17.50. Sales were: March, 200, \$21@22.

Closing prices, Monday, February 18, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.75; February, \$20.75; March, \$20.90@21.25; April, \$20.80; May, \$20.90; June, \$20.90. Total sales, 2,400 bbls. P. Crude S. E., \$17.50. Sales were: March, 1,200, \$20.90; May, 500, \$20.90; June, 700, \$20.90.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 19, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.70; February, \$20.70@20.90; March, \$20.70@20.90; April, \$20.70@20.90; May, \$20.70@20.90; June, \$20.70@20.90. Total sales, 2,800 bbls. P. Crude S. E., \$17.50. Sales were: March, 1,400, \$20.75; June, 1,400, \$20.75.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 20, 1918.—Spot, \$20.50@21; February, \$20.50@20.90; March, \$20.50@20.90; April, \$20.50@20.90; May, \$20.50@20.90; June, \$20.50@20.90. Sales were: March, 200, \$20.75; May, 200, \$20.75. Total sales, 400 bbls. Crude S. E., \$17.50.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending February 21, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

From New York—	Week ending Feb. 21, 1918. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1917. Bbls.
Argentina	—	2,693
Australia	—	291
Brazil	—	34
British East Africa	—	2
British Guiana	—	70
British India	—	22
British South Africa	—	39
British West Africa	—	165
British West Indies	—	127
Canada	—	1
Chile	—	2,858
Colombia	—	4
Costa Rica	—	105
Cuba	—	2,105
Danish West Indies	—	6
Dutch Guiana	—	199
Dutch West Indies	—	32
Ecuador	—	1
England	—	991
France	—	8,382
French Africa	—	107
French Guiana	—	314
French West Indies	—	1,611
Guatemala	—	21
Hayti	—	31
Honduras	—	11
Jamaica	—	10
Mexico	—	90
Newfoundland	—	340
New Zealand	—	303
Nicaragua	—	12
Norway	—	195
Panama	—	1,120
Peru	—	38
Salvador	—	1
San Domingo	—	526
Switzerland	—	195
Trinidad, Island of	—	7
Uruguay	—	1,624
Venezuela	—	24
Total	—	24,707
From New Orleans—	—	3,059
*Various	—	—
Total	—	3,059

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From Michigan—	
Canada	9,365
Total	9,365
From Buffalo—	
Canada	11
Total	11
From Vermont—	
Canada	1
Total	1
From Dakota—	
Canada	625
Total	625
From other ports—	
*Various	728
Total	728

	Week ending Feb. 21, 1918. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1917. Bbls.	Same period, 1916. Bbls.
From New York	—	24,707	97,823
From New Orleans	—	3,059	16,558
From Philadelphia	—	—	6,336
From Savannah	—	—	1,648
From Michigan	—	9,365	39,878
From Buffalo	—	11	1,750
From St. Lawrence	—	474	1,426
From Dakota	—	625	3,449
From Vermont	—	1	9
From other ports	—	728	9
Total	—	38,970	168,886

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York for the ten-day period ending January 20, 1918, has just been released by the Government and the figures are included in the above table:

	Bbls.
Canada	1
Chile	115
Cuba	12
Danish West Indies	1
Newfoundland	7
Panama	295
Total	431

*Details withheld by Government order.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 20, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil offering for immediate shipment, but tanks are not procurable. Meal and hulls continue in good demand. All prices unchanged from last week.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 20, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.31¼. Seven and one-half per cent. cottonseed meal, \$50; 7 per cent. meal, \$47.50. Prime hulls, \$22 loose, \$26@27 sacked. Market quiet. Meal scarce.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 20, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady; numerous sales daily of various positions; refined oil dull. Cake and meal demand continues to exceed supply. Peanut and velvet bean meal higher. Hulls difficult to secure; \$22.75 loose, \$27 sacked, New Orleans.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 21, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, 5¼@6c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 7@7½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; sillex, \$15@20 per ton (2,000 lbs.).

Clarified palm oil, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15@3.25 gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; cochin coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½@17¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.60@1.70 gal.; soya bean oil, 18½@18¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 64½@65c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51@52c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46@47c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@17c. per lb.

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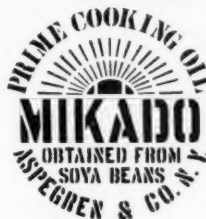
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COTTON SEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CENSUS.

The quantity of cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand, and of cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering the period from August 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, is reported by the U. S. Census Bureau as follows:

Cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand (tons):

	Received at Mills* Aug. 1 to Jan. 31.	Crushed Aug. 1 to Jan. 31.	On Hand at Mills Jan. 31.
United States	3,545,000	2,708,000	871,000
Alabama	147,000	114,000	36,000
Arkansas	237,000	158,000	80,000
Georgia	622,000	462,000	165,000
Louisiana	170,000	131,000	39,000
Mississippi	348,000	248,000	104,000
North Carolina	185,000	150,000	35,000
Oklahoma	284,000	195,000	90,000
South Carolina	254,000	205,000	51,000
Tennessee	162,000	137,000	33,000
Texas	1,057,000	845,000	219,000
All other	81,000	62,000	19,000

*Does not include 33,927 tons on hand at mills August 1, nor 123,000 tons reshipped.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

	On Hand Aug. 1	Produced Aug. 1 to Jan. 31.	Shipped Out Aug. 1 to Jan. 31.	On Hand Jan. 31.
Crude oil, pounds	115,477,352	816,166,000	678,396,000	1192,940,000
Refined oil, pounds	298,757,126	565,812,000	.....	208,431,000
Cake and meal, tons	92,540	1,299,000	1,235,000	156,000
Hulls, tons	56,016	621,000	553,000	124,000
Linters, 500-lb. bales	102,754	695,000	535,000	289,000
Hul fiber, 500-lb. bales	6,371	121,000	118,000	9,000
Motes, grabbats and sweep- ings, 500-lb. bales	8,207	22,000	9,000	22,000

Includes 2,921,600 and 7,855,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,371,700 and 38,130,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 and Jan. 31, respectively.

Includes 15,200,429 and 8,712,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,851,445 and 12,857,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitutes, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1 and Jan. 31, respectively.

*Produced from 613,074,000 pounds crude oil.

Includes 26,000 bales of linters, 198 bales of hull fiber, and 394 bales of motes, grabbats, and sweepings stored elsewhere than at the mills.

Imports and exports of cottonseed products from Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1918:

Imports: Oil, 5,019,272 pounds. Exports: Oil, 23,037,572 pounds; cake and meal, 17,250 tons; linters, 113,096 running bales.

CRUSHERS MEET AT NEW ORLEANS.

The annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at New Orleans, La., on May 13, 14 and 15. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held at the Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, this week, as indicated in the following telegram from Secretary Robert Gibson:

New Orleans, La., February 20, 1918.

The National Provisioner:

The annual meeting of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held on May 13, 14 and 15 at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans.

ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

The annual meeting of 1918 assumes more importance than ever before because of upset conditions in the trade during the war and new problems facing the industry as a result of the widening of the crushing industry.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF NITRATE OF SODA.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced the plan for the sale and distribution of the 106,000 tons of nitrate of soda for fertilizer use purchased under the provision in the Food Control Act, which authorizes the President to secure nitrate of soda and to supply it to farmers for cash at cost. A circular in which the plan is fully set forth is being mailed to the county agents, who will receive orders for the nitrate and transmit them to Washington.

The f.o.b. price at ports will be \$75.50 a ton, farmers paying the freight charges from the port of arrival and the state fertilizer tag fee. The plan is that in each county where there is a county agent, to have the agents associate with themselves three or more local business men in each community, who will serve without compensation, to assist them in the sale of the nitrate.

In each county where there is no county agricultural agent a committee of three or more local business men will be appointed. A farmer living in such a county who desires to make application for nitrate of soda should, if he does not know the address of the local committee, address an inquiry to the state director of extension for his state. The post office address of the director of extension in each state is given in the circular. The ships carrying the nitrate will be directed to the most convenient ports, including

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The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, Norfolk and Baltimore. Representatives, who also will serve without compensation, have been or will be selected to handle the shipments at these places.

Farmers will make application for nitrate upon blanks furnished by the county agents or the local committees. Applications must be signed and returned so as to reach the county agents or members of the local committees by February 4. As the nitrate, under the law, can be sold only for cash, the farmer will be required to deposit the money covering the cost of the nitrate he wishes with the local bank, association, or individual to be designated by the department. The orders will be transmitted to the department, accompanied by the amount covering the same. If the quantity of nitrate that can be secured will fill all orders, each farmer will secure the amount he requests; otherwise it will be necessary to allot the nitrate to those applying for it so that all may participate on equal terms in its distribution. None of the nitrate will be sold to dealers, either directly or indirectly. It will be sold only to farmers directly for cash at cost, and generally not in excess of the amounts used by them heretofore.

The Government is making every effort to reach farmers who desire a part of this nitrate, but states that it will be impossible for the county agents or other persons to visit every individual farmer, and urges all who desire to purchase nitrate to get in touch with their local county agent or a member of their local committee.

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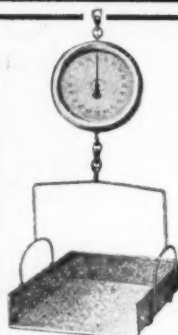
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In Every Pack-
age

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

[Markets were closed on Friday on account of the holiday.]

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 21, 1918.—Market strong; prime Western, \$26.90@27; Middle West, \$26.90@27; city steam, 26½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27.45; South American, \$27.80; Brazil, kegs, \$28.80; compound, 22½@23½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 21, 1918.—Copro fabrique, 252 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 270 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 21, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 152s.; New York, 146s. 3d.; picnic, 127s.; hams, long, 165s. 6d.; American cut, 162s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 173s.; long clear, 179s. 6d.; short back, 178s.; bellies, 180s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 146s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 145s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s. 3d.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was easier early on the larger hog receipts, but prices rallied with a better demand and buying credited to packers.

Tallow.

The market was very steady, but trade was quiet. Special loose is quoted at 17¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was again a shade higher with a small trade at the advance. Oleo is quoted at 20½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was little interest in the market. Offerings were light and demand not active. Crude remains strong at the fixed price.

Market closed dull. Sales, none. Spot oil, not quoted. Crude, Southeast, sales \$17.50. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$20.40 @20.90; April, \$20.40@20.90; May, \$20.40@20.90; June, \$20.40@20.90.

No market on Friday or Saturday.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 21.—Hogs steady to 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$16.70@16.90; light, \$16.55@16.95; mixed, \$16.50@16.95; rough heavy, \$16.25@16.45; Yorkers, \$16.75@16.90; pigs, \$12.50@15.75; cattle, steady to strong; beefs, \$8.65@13.90; cows and heifers, \$6.50 @11.75; stocks and feeders, \$7.40@10.80; calves, \$8.50@13.75; sheep strong; lambs, \$13.50@16.40; Western, \$11.35@13.25; native, \$10.35@12.70; yearlings, \$13.30@15.25.

Louisville, February 21.—Hogs higher, at \$15.90@16.75.

Kansas City, February 21.—Hogs slow, at \$16.40@17.

Indianapolis, February 21.—Hogs higher, at \$17@17.35.

Buffalo, February 21.—Hogs higher; on sale, 1.280, at \$17.50@17.80.

Omaha, February 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16.25@16.70.

Cudahy, February 21.—Hogs lower, at \$16.30@16.90.

Detroit, February 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.10.

St. Joseph, February 21.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@17.05.

Sioux City, February 21.—Hogs strong, at \$16.40@16.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 15, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	13,378	37,800	13,400
Swift & Co.	9,712	31,700	18,529
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,751	15,800	...
Wilson & Co.	7,286	19,500	6,479
Morris & Co.	6,691	24,900	7,203
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	881	11,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,409	...	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,800 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,300 hogs; others, 18,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,463	10,672	877
Fowler Packing Co.	833	...	...
Wilson & Co.	3,590	9,592	2,155
Swift & Co.	6,691	12,160	3,210
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,423	8,655	3,754
Morris & Co.	4,477	10,584	2,672
Others	894	1,112	25

Independent Packing Co., 121 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 688 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 78 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 27 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,952	12,293	2,529
Swift & Co.	4,378	13,621	7,494
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,821	16,828	12,047
Armour & Co.	5,035	9,166	6,909
Swartz & Co.	...	3,567	...
J. W. Murphy	...	13,264	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 205 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 12 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 25 cattle.

St. Louis.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,563	7,270	...
Swift & Co.	2,814	6,132	1,009
Armour & Co.	4,448	1,085	688
East Side Packing Co.	40	3,024	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,870	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	132	8,814	129
Sartorius Provision Co.	82	424	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	244	...
American Packing Co.	50	1,428	...
Krey Packing Co.	7	3,500	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	1,028	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,233	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 9, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	54,892
Kansas City	24,167
Omaha	12,185
St. Joseph	6,957
Sioux City	5,264
Cudahy	611
South St. Paul	7,087
New York and Jersey City	12,653
Philadelphia	3,683

HOGS.

Chicago	192,635
Kansas City	55,862
Omaha	40,862
St. Joseph	45,849
Sioux City	31,290
Cudahy	18,551
Ottumwa	10,783
Cedar Rapids	9,340
South St. Paul	24,346
New York and Jersey City	21,838
Philadelphia	6,089

SHEEP.

Chicago	44,599
Kansas City	14,813
Omaha	25,360
St. Joseph	14,590
Sioux City	3,499
Cudahy	5
South St. Paul	769
New York and Jersey City	17,402
Philadelphia	4,630

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORTS TO FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	3,063	3,247	8,868	7,600
Jersey City	73,524	3,488	7,639	14,388
Central Union	2,096	58	895	...
Totals	80,683	6,793	17,402	21,838
Totals last week	11,261	7,170	18,663	23,118

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	18,946	4,000
Kansas City	200	2,414	500
Omaha	900	5,624	200
St. Louis	600	11,472	...
St. Joseph	500	4,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	7,000	...
St. Paul	800	2,000	300
Oklahoma City	250	350	...
Fort Worth	1,300	1,700	...
Denver	42	225	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	400	...
Indianapolis	500	11,000	50
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	300
Cincinnati	300	2,300	...
Louisville	50	500	50
Cleveland	80	2,000	400
Buffalo	600	3,200	3,400
New York	870	2,520	915
Portland, Ore.	22	130	1

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

Chicago	15,000	44,925	20,000
Kansas City	13,000	12,264	6,000
Omaha	8,400	10,781	17,000
St. Louis	5,200	8,033	700
St. Joseph	4,500	12,000	3,500
Sioux City	3,500	12,000	1,500
St. Paul	...	8,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,300	...
Fort Worth	3,500	6,500	...
Milwaukee	100	3,139	...
Portland, Ore.	878	2,686	86
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,583	...
Wichita	...	15,000	...
Indianapolis	1,500	7,500	2,000
Pittsburgh	2,200	5,143	...
Cincinnati	1,000	2,000	50
Louisville	1,200	6,000	800
Cleveland	2,300	10,200	9,000
Buffalo	2,880	6,850	3,100
New York	1,600	1,400	100
Toronto, Canada	...	...	...

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	15,966	16,000
Kansas City	8,000	16,300	7,500
Omaha	700	15,600	12,000
St. Louis	5,100	12,808	200
St. Joseph	3,500	8,000	6,000
Sioux City	3,000	13,000	1,000
St. Paul	...	6,000	...
Oklahoma City	600	500	...
Portland, Ore.	391	1,267	678
Fort Worth	1,500	2,500	...
Milwaukee	500	2,907	1,800
Louisville	200	800	50
Detroit	...	1,400	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	2,838	...
Indianapolis	1,000	14,000	...
Toronto, Canada	400	500	100
Cincinnati	...	4,000	...
Buffalo	500	3,700	5,000
Cleveland	800	2,000	200
New York	632	2,340	542

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1918.

Chicago	6,000	25,000	7,000
Kansas City	11,000	15,000	5,000
Omaha	4,300	10,000	2,000
St. Louis	4,000	14,000	400
St. Joseph	4,500	12,500	1,000
Sioux City	...	7,000	...
St. Paul	...	11,000	...
Milwaukee	...	5,547	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	2,100	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	2,262	...
Indianapolis	...	10,000	...
Cincinnati	800	5,194	...
Buffalo	175	2,000	4,600
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,950	4,650	1,800

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

Chicago	15,000	60,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	4,300	11,000	700
St. Louis	3,000	10,000	800
St. Joseph	1,800	6,500	500
Sioux City	2,000	7,000	1,500
Fort Worth	1,500	4,500	100
St. Paul	1,500	7,300	100
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	...
Indianapolis	1,000	1,200	500
Denver	1,600	4,000	6,200

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

Holiday.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Annual Subscription for the United States

Only \$3.00 for 52 Weekly Issues.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Steady. It is now confirmed that 43,000 hides were moved Monday. It is understood that two big packers together cleaned up 25,000 heavy native steers at 26c.; and 18,000 butts at 23c. and Colorados at 22c., all February salting. Also 2,000 June to January kosher heavy native cows were moved by another killer at 23. Moderate interest is displayed by the harness leather tanners, but other leather makers are not interested for the present due mainly to having enough stuff on hand or coming. Most buyers are centering their efforts to getting hides through the embargoes. Native steers, weaker. A large sole leather tanner bought 25,000 heavy native steers, February salting at 26c., a decline of 4c. from January prices. Butts and Colorados weaker. The same tanner also bought 18,000 branded hides at 23c. for the butts and 22c. for the Colorados a decline of 3c. on each from former rates. Texas steers unchanged in absence of sales. Heavy Texas steers 26½c.; light Texas steers 22@23c. asked and extreme light Texas steers 17½@18c. asked for business. Native cows waiting at 28c. for the heavy slaughter. A big packer moved 2,000 June to January kosher hides at 26c. Light native cows 21c. last paid and nominal. Native bulls unchanged at 19c. last paid and nominal. Branded bulls quiet and waiting at 17½@18c. as to points. Branded cows quiet and waiting at 17½@18c. asked for business. Small packer hides steady. Local small packer February hides are wanted at 20c. and held for 21c. Some earlier hides are also held for 21c., the last sale rate for such salting. Branded hides quoted at 15@18c. as to lots; bulls 18c. for business.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Waiting. No business going on in this section outside of sale reported yesterday to a large Wisconsin tanner of about 15,000 Colorado common country brands. collections said to be running back to the fall of 1916 at 12½c. Common country buffs and heavy cows last sold at 16½c. as currently received without restrictions. Most local sellers talk up to 18c., but it is said would consider about 17c. Extremes last sold at 17½c. for current goods and 19c. for grub free lots. It is said current extremes would be backed at 17c., but buyers are not interested. Tanners claim to be able to get suitable hides in the originating sections at much lower levels. There is a moderate call in the country market for hides suitable for harness leather, but no demand whatever for the present from upper and sole leather tanners. Freight congestion is being relieved and shippers are busy getting stuff through rather than taking on

any further lines of stock. The situation on the outside sections is quoted waiting at 15@17c. delivered basis as to descriptions and sections. Heavy steers here quoted at 22@24c. for business. Heavy cows and buffs quoted at 16½@17½ nominal; extremes quoted at 17@19c. as to varieties; branded cows quoted weak at 12½@14c. flat; outside usually asked; inside would be accepted so buyers say; bulls quoted at 15@16c. nominal and glue hides at 12@13c. nominal.

CALF SKINS.—Quiet but steady. Local collectors report bids at 34c. recently made for first salted skins. Market is well cleaned up and holders seem not inclined to make offerings until skins are in sight. One well posted operator says a car of local city skins sold sub-rosa at 34½c. since the 34c. trade was put through about a week ago. Outside city skins quoted at 33@34c.; country run at 30@32c. as to lots. Packer skins quoted at 35@36c. asked, as to seller and salting. Deacons quoted at \$2@2.20 and light calf at \$2.20@2.40. Kipskins are looking a little steadier. Country descriptions which late sold down to 21c. are held for 22c. now. One broker reports buying a line of about 30,000 skins as was reported some time ago at a range of 22½@24½c. for good outside city skins. Local city collector refused 25c. for first salted skins and reports bid of 25½c. made earlier which was also declined. Collector is asking 26½c. Packer skins quoted at 26½c. last paid and 25@26½c. asked as to seller and salting.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is quiet and waiting. Few sales were effected and few inquiries were made. Much interest was taken in sales made in Chicago, but local packers claim they are holding firm on last paid prices. Native steers are quoted at 29c.; spreadies, 29@30c.; butts, 24@25c.; Colorados, 23@24c.; bulls, 18@19c. Small packer hides quiet, but inquiries continue for nearby small packer cows. Philadelphia reports a sale of about 7,000 January native cows at 20@22½c., according to weights, etc. A car of native steers is reported sold at 30c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and slow. No trading of any consequence has been reported lately. There is some demand for free of grub hides, but stocks of hides of this quality are in small supply. The stock of old hides on hand in all sections of the country are fairly large, and while holders are pressing for business tanners are not showing any interest in offerings. The entire situation is slow and lifeless. A few cars are sold here and there to tanneries located near shipping points and at low prices. Transportation facilities, however, have greatly improved in the last

few days, and the large operators are getting deliveries of hides bought some time ago. Ohio and other Middle West shippers are nominally talking 18@21c. for extremes and buffs according to take-off, quality, etc. Tanners' ideas, however, continue under these prices, and no anxiety on their part is shown in making bids. About 2,000 Ohio short-haired extremes and said to be free of grubs are offered at 20c. Several cars of Western extremes, short-haired, are offered here at 19c. selected. Western heavy cows are slow and prices are nominal. Dealers in sorting out cows alone continue to ask a premium over buffs. Heavy steers are in small supply and are nominally quoted at 20@22c., with good quality hides running up to 24@25c. Bulls and branded hides are dull and nominal. Southerns continue slow. Dealers are pressing for business and nominally quoting all weight hides at prices ranging from 15½@17c. flat. Canadian hides are quiet. New York State and New England all weights are nominally quoted at 16@17c. flat. Two small lots of 350 to 400 hides each have sold today at 15½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues quiet, but dealers are holding firm, especially on light weight skins. New York cities are nominally quoted at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50. Buyers' ideas are under these prices, and very little inquiry is noted for medium or heavy skins. Outside mixed cities and countries are offered at \$3.20, \$4.20, \$5.20. Countries at \$2.70, \$3.70, \$4.70. Kips are quiet and in good supply, especially on the heavy weights. Philadelphia reports a sale of 10,000 skins at \$3.15, \$4.10, \$5.10.

HORSEHIDES.—The market holds steady and dealers are talking higher prices. Reports are current of great shortage in hides in all sections, but local tanners claim they are receiving offerings freely. Countries are quoted at \$7.50@7.75 flat; dealers' mixed hides at \$8@8.25, and renderers at \$8.50. Fronts \$5.60@6, according to selections.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet, slow and inactive. Small lots of Bogotas have recently sold at 33c. based on mountains, and a small lot of Central Americans sold at 32c. Country Guatemalas last sold at 32c. and a small lot of Panama hides of good quality recently sold at 32c. Some inquiries continue for both dry salted and flint Peruvians, but no sales are reported, and buyers and sellers are still far apart in their views. Nearly all the large importers continue to talk higher prices, and in view of shipping difficulties are more optimistic as to higher prices ruling before long.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market continues quiet. Cables from the River Plate give no new sales, and general conditions throughout that country are more or less disturbed, owing to the labor troubles, etc. Offerings are noted of various lots of frigorifico steers at 32@32½c. for hides of Argentine descriptions. Montevideo frigorifico steers are nominally quoted at 31½@31¾c. Cows are slow and practically no demand is noted. The spot market is unchanged. Some demand is noted for Mexicans with one sale of about 800 hides of the coast descriptions reported sold with prices not stated. Tamiricos last sold at 19½c. Cubans are dull. Havana regulars 40@45 lbs. average are nominally held at 18½@19c., with one lot recently sold at the inside price. No new sales are noted in Panamas, Peruvians, Chileans, etc., and prices are nominal.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 18.

Receipts of livestock today, 13,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, 6,000 sheep, were about as expected. The market, however, was stronger, the improved tone coming from the belief that all supplies, detained from market because of severe weather conditions early this year, have now been disposed of, and that from now on receipts will be moderate and more evenly distributed. Shipping conditions throughout the East have shown market improvement in the past few days and shipping demand at the various markets is re-established, with packers able to make large Eastern consignments of dressed product. The market last week rallied on Wednesday and has shown a steady improvement since then.

Today's cattle receipts were 2,000 less than a week ago, and double those of a year ago. Trade in beef steers opened fairly early and ruled active at strong to 10 cents higher prices compared with last Friday, and 25 to 40 cents higher than last Tuesday, the low point last week. Killers' orders have increased and shipping demand is enlarging. Though average quality of steers is fairly good and well suited to current needs, few prime steers were offered. Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska steers are selling mostly at \$10.50 to \$12.50, top \$13, and Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Oregon steers brought \$9.25 to \$12.85. Butcher cattle are 25 to 40 cents higher than a week ago. Receipts remain small. Top price for Western cows was \$10.10, and native cows \$10.75. Heifers sold up to \$11.50. Veal calves declined \$1.25 last week, and today were 25 to 50 cents lower, top \$12.65.

Tuesday of last week the hog market broke 60 cents and that decline carried prices below the high point of the preceding week. Wednesday the market turned up vigorously, and today was more than \$1 higher than the low point, and 60 to 75 cents higher than a week ago. Today's advance compared with last week's close was 30 to 45 cents, and the top \$16.90, bulk \$16.60 to \$16.80. Shippers are in the competition again, and packers are buying freely. In the past two weeks close to one million hogs arrived at the five Western markets, but Kansas City is the only market that is showing a net increase in receipts for the year to date. The average weight of hogs the past week was 218 pounds, or 26 pounds heavier than a year ago. Average quality of the offerings is good. Pigs are scarce.

Though receipts were about normal, fat sheep and lambs were not quotably higher, and trade remained rather quiet at 10 to 15 lower prices. Some heavy native lambs sold at \$15.50 to \$16, and medium weight Western lambs at \$16 to \$16.60. Choice Western lambs were quoted at \$16.75. Sheep were scarce and yearlings are quoted at \$13 to \$13.75, wethers \$12 to \$13.25, and ewes \$11.25 to \$12.25. Several bunches of ewe lambs brought \$17 to \$17.40, and feeding lambs \$14 to \$15.85.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

LATER MARKETS AT KANSAS CITY.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., February 20, 1918.—Cattle receipts, 11,000; market strong to a shade higher. Hogs, receipts, 15,000, 5@10c. higher; top, 17½c.; bulk, 16¾@17c. Sheep, receipts, 4,000; market strong.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK BY MOTOR.

An increase of nearly 90 per cent. in the number of hogs marketed in motor trucks at the Omaha Stock Yards during January, 1918, as compared with the same period a year previous, and the delivery by motor trucks of nearly as many hogs the first eight days of February this year as were driven into the yards during the entire month of February, 1917, emphasize the rapid development of this form of transportation for livestock in that section.

Gate records of the Omaha Stock Yards Company indicate that about 90 per cent. of the hogs driven into the yards recently have been hauled in trucks. Many cattle and sheep also are being received direct from the farms in trucks. January totals of stock driven into Omaha this year were 1,724 cattle, 13,128 hogs and 10,013 sheep, as compared to the totals of 1,663 cattle, 6,970 hogs and 8,538 sheep for January, 1917. More than 5,000 hogs and about 500 each of cattle and sheep were driven in the first eight days of February this year, against a total of 5,730 hogs, 1,596 cattle and 7,341 sheep for the entire month of February, 1917.

The car shortage and consequent uncertainties of rail transportation have stimulated the truck system of marketing. While the cost of hauling stock in trucks for distances from 15 to 50 miles under road conditions existing in that section is figured to exceed freight charges somewhat, the saving in shrinkage which the truck makes possible is credited by commission men and farmers who have tried both systems with offsetting the added transportation cost.

In fact, with hogs worth around \$16 per cwt. at the yards, the saving in shrinkage has been figured by some patrons of the yards to pay the entire cost of hauling from the farm to the chutes at the market.

Much of the stock received in trucks comes

from western Iowa. Truck owners from that section who deliver hogs for farmers ordinarily charge 25 cents per cwt. from Council Bluffs to the stock yards, absorbing the bridge toll charge across the Missouri River and charging one cent a mile per cwt. for points in Iowa beyond Council Bluffs. While most deliveries from both sides of the river are made from points within a radius of 35 to 40 miles of the market, some stock has been coming in recently from more remote places, with a few arrivals reported from farms nearly if not quite 100 miles distant.

The stock yards company provides facilities for taking care of such arrivals and, with more than 1,000 head of stock at times arriving daily in trucks, has assigned a force of men to handle such business promptly and satisfactorily.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on February 1, 1918, as follows:

Creamery Butter.—The 372 storages that reported showed total stocks of 24,780,358 pounds. The 325 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 23,542,245 pounds compared with 30,473,709 pounds last year, a decrease of 22.7 per cent. The 343 storages that reported for both January 1 and February 1, 1918 showed a decrease of 20,941,708 pounds or 48.5 per cent., while the 286 storages reporting their holdings for both January 1 and February 1, 1917 showed a decrease of 15,132,817 pounds or 34.3 per cent.

Packing Stock Butter.—The 140 storages that reported showed total stocks of 1,527,904 pounds. The 105 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 1,132,234 pounds compared with 1,662,537 pounds last year, a decrease of 31.9 per cent. The 114 storages that reported for both January 1, February 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 220,605 pounds or 14.0 per cent., while the 76 storages reporting their holdings for both January 1 and February 1, 1917 showed a decrease of 167,478 pounds or 9.4 per cent.

American Cheese.—The 464 storages that reported showed total stocks of 56,592,273 pounds. The 404 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 47,744,994 pounds compared with 22,112,656 pounds last year, an increase of 115.9 per cent. The 432 storages that reported for both January 1 and February 1, 1918, showed a decrease of 1,173,045 pounds or 16.7 per cent., while the 353 storages reporting their holdings for both January 1 and February 1, 1917 showed a decrease of 10,982,546 pounds or 35.2 per cent.

Case Eggs.—The 434 storages that reported showed total stocks of 199,511 cases. The 384 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 197,258 cases compared with 145,359 cases last year, an increase of 35.7 per cent. The 408 storages that reported for both January 1 and February 1, 1918 showed a decrease of 988,430 cases, or 83.8 per cent., while the 264 storages reporting their holdings for both January 1 and February 1, 1917 showed a decrease of 751,501 cases or 83.7 per cent.

Frozen Eggs.—The 182 storages that reported showed total stocks of 12,025,069 pounds. The 136 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 9,924,220 pounds compared with 1,724,422 pounds last year, an increase of 475.5 per cent. The 161 storages that reported for both January 1 and February 1, 1918 showed a decrease of 2,318,586 pounds or 16.5 per cent., while the 114 storages reporting their holdings for both January and February 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 1,038,533 pounds or 38.0 per cent.

Delayed Information

Because of the serious derangement of mails and other means of communication, much of the market and other information appearing in the columns of The National Provisioner is delayed, and sometimes is unavoidably omitted. We believe our readers will appreciate the difficulties under which an up-to-date trade publication labors in these times, and make allowances accordingly.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—The Max Tauber Sons Corporation to manufacture ice, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

ICE NOTES.

Genesee, Idaho.—The City Meat Market is erecting a 50-ton ice house at the rear of their establishment.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the ice house, one-third filled with ice, of the People's Ice Company on Chautauqua Lake, causing a damage of \$12,000. The company is composed of Edwin and Louis Culletin, of Buffalo.

Kingston, Okla.—The power plant of the Kingston Ice & Light Company was destroyed by explosions and fire. Two explosions occurred and the fire that followed damaged buildings and machinery and destroyed a nearby residence. Total loss is \$25,000.

COLD STORAGE EGGS AND POULTRY.

Regulations governing the cold storage trade in poultry and eggs during the war have been agreed upon between trade interests and the Federal Food Administration, for the purpose of eliminating speculation and regulating prices as far as possible.

This plan not only defines six recognized factors of production and distribution, but establishes the percentage of profit each shall receive for its work, and sets up clearly what

will be considered fair practice between them, says the Journal of Commerce. Substantially similar rules were promulgated for both eggs and poultry, and places an entirely new attitude in operation regarding cold storage products. The rules recommended—which means virtual adoption, since both the Government and the trade alike assented to them—are as follows:

Factors in the Trade Defined.

(a) An original packer or shipper of eggs is the individual, firm, corporation or association which assembles and packs them for market or storage.

(b) A commission merchant is an individual, firm, corporation or association that solicits for sale, receives for sale, or sells food products on a commission basis, or that acts as agent or representative of producers in the marketing of food products for a fixed package charge or on a percentage basis.

(c) A wholesaler is an individual, firm, corporation or association which sells to jobbers or similar distributing agencies.

(d) A jobber is an individual, firm, corporation or association which sells or distributes to retailers.

(e) A supplier of hotels and institutions is an individual, firm, corporation or association which sells to hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining car or steamship companies or public or private institutions.

(f) A retailer is an individual, firm, corporation or association which sells or distributes to consumers.

Profits in Cold Storage Eggs.

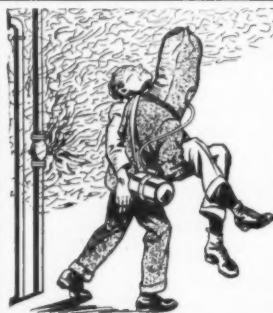
1. Profit to original owner and storer shall not exceed 5 per cent. on eggs placed in cold storage.

2. Commission merchants storing goods for account of original packers or shippers shall be entitled to receive a commission not exceeding 4 per cent. in addition to the profit to the owner provided for in section 1.

3. If wholesalers are not original storers of the eggs and purchase storage eggs to supply the reasonable requirements of their business, they shall be allowed a profit not exceeding 4 per cent.

4. If jobbers are not original storers of the eggs and purchase storage eggs to supply the reasonable requirements of their business, they shall be allowed a profit not exceeding 5 per cent. on goods sold at mark; that is, in original packages.

5. If original storers are also jobbers or



Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

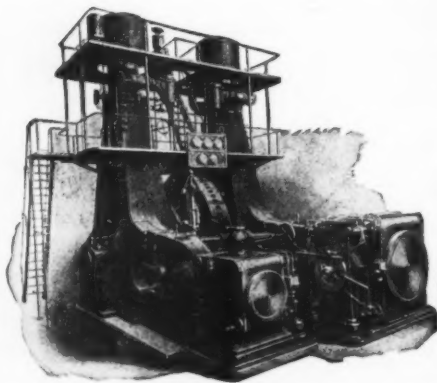
In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.
Branches in Principal Cities
Elmira, N. Y.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Fitch Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPPLIED SINCE 1890

New York, N. Y.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

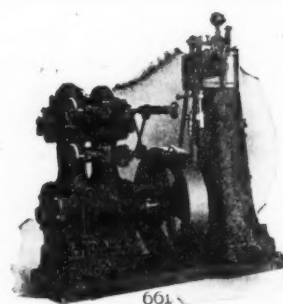
Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md.

Los Angeles, Cal.



BETTER REFRIGERATION

Owing to conditions imposed by the War, the use of Mechanical Refrigeration was never more of a necessity than now.

Our mission is to advise with prospective customers concerning their requirements and then to furnish a plant best suited to meet existing conditions.

There is a YORK Machine to meet every practical condition of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Write us about it.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify **BOWER BRAND AMMONIA**, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA.....M. & M. Warehouse Company.
BALTIMORE.....Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.
BOSTON.....G. W. Goerner
CLEVELAND.....John M. Upson
JACKSONVILLE..St. Elmo W. Acosta

NEW YORK.....Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK.....Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency
PITTSBURGH.....Penna Transfer Company
TOLEDO.....Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON...Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

direct distributors to retail trade they shall be allowed an additional profit not exceeding 2½ per cent. on goods sold at mark; that is, in original packages.

6. Original storers who are also jobbers selling candled eggs shall be allowed on sale of such eggs an additional profit not exceeding 8 per cent., based upon cost after actual net candling loss has been allowed. This profit shall include the expense of labor and materials in candling, all repacking expenses, and all other expenses of doing business, including delivery.

7. Original storers who are also suppliers of hotels and institutions shall be allowed on sale of candled and selected eggs an additional profit not exceeding 12 per cent., based upon cost after actual net candling loss has been allowed. This profit shall include the expense of labor and materials in candling, all repacking expenses and all other expenses of doing business, including delivery.

8. (No recommendation was made regard-

ing this section, which relates to retail store concerns.)

9. If jobbers selling candled eggs purchase from original storers or wholesalers, they shall be allowed on sales of such candled eggs a profit not exceeding 8 per cent., based upon cost after actual net candling loss has been allowed. This profit shall include the expense of labor and materials in candling, all repacking expenses and all other expenses of doing business, including delivery.

10. If suppliers of hotels and institutions selling selected candled eggs purchase from original stores or wholesalers, they shall be allowed on sales of such selected candled eggs a profit not exceeding 12 per cent., based upon cost, after actual net candling loss has been allowed. This profit shall include the expense of labor and materials in candling, all repacking expenses and all other expenses of doing business, including delivery.

11. (No recommendation was made regard-

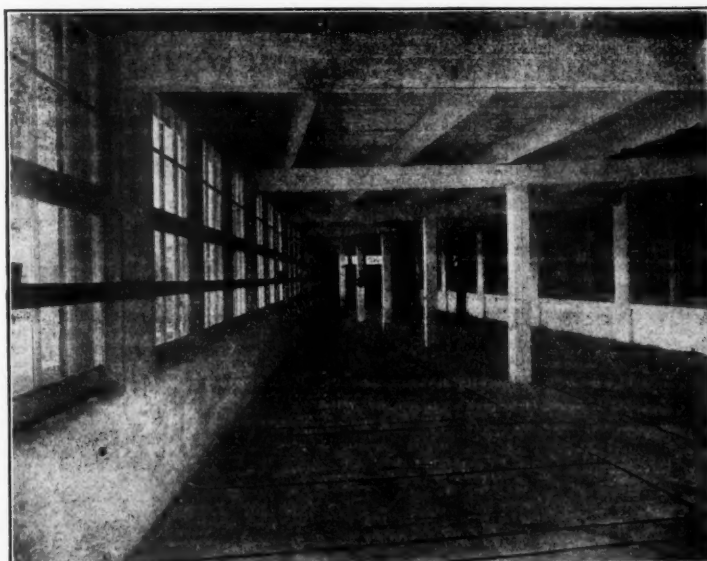
12. The profits named above shall cover the expense of doing business, except charges for storage, interest on goods in storage, insurance on goods in storage and the actual net candling loss provided for in sections 6, 7, 9 and 10.

13. All trading in storage eggs shall serve to move the product in a direct line to the consumer. Any inter-trading between distributors in the same class must be done with the written consent of the local Federal Administrator and for good and sufficient reason, except transactions without profit, purchases from original stores, and one transaction between dealers in the same class to supply the reasonable requirements of their business. Purchasers from original stores and the purchaser in the one excepted transaction between dealers in the same class shall be allowed a profit not exceeding 4 per cent., as in section 3; otherwise the profit shall not exceed 10 cents per case.

(Continued on page 42.)

DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY for repairs and alterations to unsatisfactory Doors. **GET NEW ONES** and the **RIGHT KIND** this time. The process of construction in **JAMISON DOORS IS GUARANTEED AGAINST INJURY AND BREAKAGE** from hard everyday usage. Our catalog tells you why we can do it.

This picture illustrates but the most recent single section of our **STOCK HOUSE**; built with a view to being in position **NOW** to furnish your requirements and to furnish them **PROMPTLY**. You don't have to wonder how long it will take us to get material and make shipment.



The above addition was built and is now stocked to capacity with doors of standard sizes and specifications—FOR YOUR BENEFIT.

Our various standard sizes answer in most every case **BUT** if it is a special size you need, we can furnish it equally as prompt. In providing greater **STOCK** and **STORE HOUSE** capacity, we were enabled to "Lay-in" a large supply of raw material which, in anticipation of the special sizes we have worked partly in shape.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO., INC.,

P. O. Box 39, Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE

The Ussesa Sanitary system guarantees to recover 99% of the grease from your waste water.

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It guarantees a minimum of free fatty acid.

It guarantees an absence from odors.

Your system
recovers what?

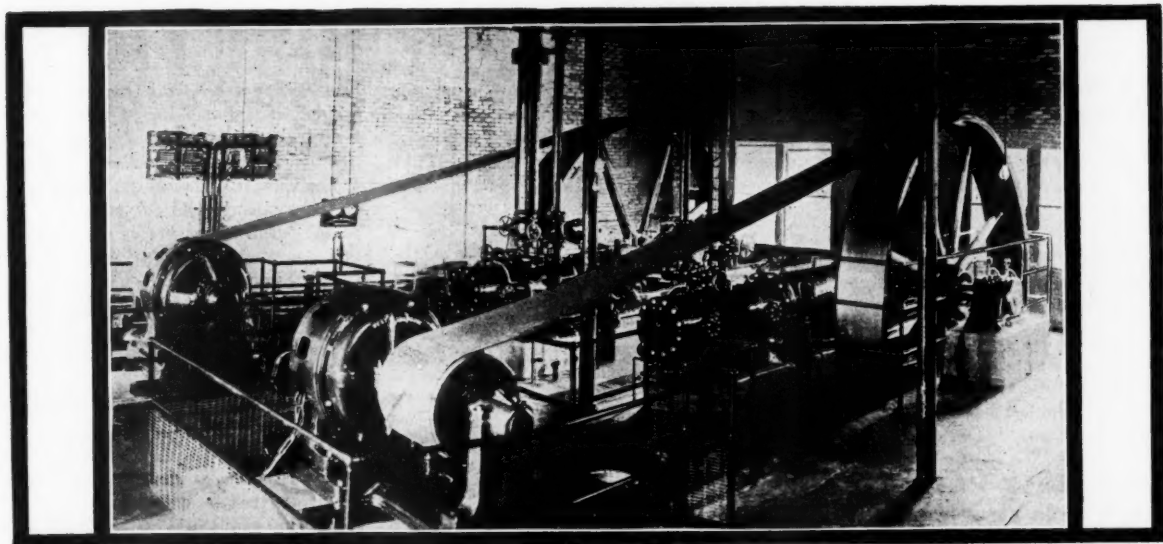


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Have You Ever Considered Motor-Drive?

When a man who planned, built and managed a steam-driven ice plant for years, decides on a Westinghouse Motor Drive **WHEN HE BUILDS HIS OWN PLANT**, it is a sure thing that motor-drive is the better drive.

This motor-driven plant has now been in operation over two years, and the owner tells us he wouldn't consider any other kind of drive.

He states that the total cost per ton in his plant is less than 60 per cent of the cost in the average steam plant.

One attendant, he says, cares for all the motors, and repair cost is way under steam drive. The output of this plant is from 100 to 140 tons daily in the busy season.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Westinghouse



Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$3,000 net to the buyer.

We respect a whole lot of people simply because we don't know them, and similarly disrespect others.

Hoover's eliminator is evidently in good working order, whether the dining car chef's is or not. Al Rohe, please note.

Autocracy has started many things—war, rebellion, anarchy, Socialism, union labor organizations, etc., and last but not least, it has started its own finish!

German Socialists glory with the autocracy in the murder, rape and robbing of their brother Socialists in other countries. Is this "Kultured" Socialism?

Swift and Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 16, 1918, averaged, for domestic beef, 15.21 cents per pound.

Evidently "Big (?) Bill" was too big a carp or something for the St. Louis Republican convention to swallow. Republicans are essentially Americans, first, last and all the time.

Michael Patrick Kelly (otherwise Member of Parliament Kelly) has been laid up sick for a couple of weeks. We expect to see him around soon. Joe Ziegler is lost since M. P. dry-docked.

R. W. BARNES
Broker in
PROVISIONS AND LARD
49 Board of Trade, Chicago

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

Has any government official—or anyone else—any valid reason to show why a packer should pay 15½ cents and up for a diseased hog which yields 48 per cent. inedible grease and 9 per cent. tankage? Trotsky it out!

H. J. Muser, with W. L. Gregson & Co., is back on the job after three months' illness, scraping off 80 pounds of Muser meat. He don't look so wurzer, at that. Say! Muser knows Lundin well. You know, "The poor (?) Swede!"

As well believe a flock of sheep turned on the herder as to swallow that dope about strikes and riots in Germany. And take "cum grano salis" that rumor that Germany has shot her bolt. Don't get careless and unwary; keep awake and alert and fit.

Edward M. Higgins, grain expert, with an international reputation, died at his home at Chicago on Saturday from heart disease. He was 58 years old, and a son of one of Chicago's first packers. While president of the Armour Grain Company he was credited with a prominent part in smashing the so-called Leiter wheat corner in 1898. In 1907 he resigned, saying his fortune of more than \$1,000,000 was sufficient for him, and he made a trip around the world. After a year's retirement he resumed business as a grain broker.

More than 100 office boys of Wilson & Com-

pany were guests of the company last Friday evening at a dinner served in the company's restaurant at the Union Stock Yards. After the dinner chartered street cars took the boys to the theater. Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company, told the boys they were to be the future managers of the company and that one of them perhaps would fill his position. "Stop at nothing short of success," he said. "In ten years you will be occupying positions of trust if you stick. But make up your mind to stick and to succeed."

Some years ago we attended a wake where the bereaved had hired a couple of professional "criers." If you have never heard a "crier" in action you have missed the weirdest howl that ever went up. Your hair stands up and takes off its hat, ice water runs down your back, your teeth are on edge, and you're "goose-fleshy" all over. Well, a lad named Tom Claney was "on the door," and he had in his hand a tin cup containing alcohol, hot water and sugar, which he stirred occasionally with his forefinger between sips. Tom had passed the stage where anything could affect him much, and as we came out he mournfully said: "I don't mind a little weepin' an' sobbin' an' that, but thim criers—the Lord preserve us! There they go again! If it wasn't fer the nerve tonic I'm takin begorry I'd desert me post. Sure, an' I expect the lad to sit up in his coffin anny minnit; they'd wake the did! Wirrastra! Ain't that howl horrible?"

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
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Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! **THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO**

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago

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For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-42891

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 11.....	15,237	1,415	54,864	23,508
Tuesday, Feb. 12.....	18,234	3,513	51,767	14,257
Wednesday, Feb. 13.....	11,522	1,869	36,342	11,558
Thursday, Feb. 14.....	12,900	3,738	34,511	10,067
Friday, Feb. 15.....	8,669	1,576	28,482	4,730
Saturday, Feb. 16.....	3,657	412	18,946	2,632

Total last week.....	70,179	12,523	224,942	67,352
Prev. week.....	68,638	8,563	225,117	69,779
Year ago.....	56,846	13,447	234,655	71,634
Two years ago.....	40,621	8,710	251,528	76,134

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 11.....	2,278	55	4,455	2,533
Tuesday, Feb. 12.....	2,671	113	5,746	4,853
Wednesday, Feb. 13.....	3,467	128	5,635	5,476
Thursday, Feb. 14.....	2,539	117	5,799	5,374
Friday, Feb. 15.....	3,472	191	7,323	5,547
Saturday, Feb. 16.....	860	...	3,349	...

Total last week.....	15,278	604	32,307	22,783
Prev. week.....	13,668	576	9,583	7,290
Year ago.....	16,938	820	50,887	16,993
Two years ago.....	10,192	435	54,642	16,983

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	434,175	417,092
Hogs.....	1,274,052	1,608,857
Sheep.....	460,469	466,915

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 16, 1918.....	710,000
Previous week.....	828,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	773,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	793,000
Total year to date.....	4,750,000
Same period, 1917.....	5,239,000
Same period, 1916.....	6,290,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Feb. 16, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	195,000	570,000	151,000
Previous week.....	205,000	48,000	166,000
1917.....	1,252,000	4,453,000	1,460,000
1916.....	156,000	673,000	218,000
1915.....	88,000	555,000	192,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	1,350,000	3,745,000	1,065,000
1917.....	1,252,000	4,453,000	1,460,000
1916.....	1,083,000	5,199,000	1,490,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	37,800
Anglo-American.....	11,400
Swift & Company.....	31,700
Hammond Co.....	15,800
Morris & Co.....	24,900
Wilson & Co.....	19,500
Boyd & Latham.....	9,200
Western Packing Co.....	13,100
Roberts & Oake.....	7,300
Miller & Hart.....	4,800
Independent Packing Co.....	7,300
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,100
Others.....	18,000

Totals.....	206,900
Previous week.....	207,000
Year ago.....	186,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$11.50	\$16.10	\$11.85	\$16.35
Previous week.....	11.85	16.70	12.85	17.00
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.40	12.35	11.20	14.40
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.20	8.20	7.55	11.60
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.20	6.65	6.45	8.45
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.25	8.65	5.70	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	8.33	6.00	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.60	6.22	4.05	6.65
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	7.28	4.25	6.10

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$13.50@13.80
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.00@13.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@10.50
Good to choice cows.....	8.50@10.50
Good to choice heifers.....	8.50@11.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@8.00
Canners.....	6.00@6.65
Cutters.....	6.65@7.25

Bologna bulls.....	7.00@9.00
Butcher bulls.....	8.75@10.50
Heavy calves.....	8.50@11.00
Veal calves.....	11.50@13.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$16.65@16.90
Fair to fancy light.....	16.40@16.75
Med. wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	16.75@17.05
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	16.70@17.00
Choice heavy packing.....	16.45@16.75
Rough heavy packing.....	16.25@16.50
Pigs, fair to good.....	12.00@14.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	16.00@17.25

SHEEP.

Good to choice ewes.....	10.00@13.15
Yearlings.....	13.00@15.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	15.25@16.60
Native lambs, good to choice.....	15.00@16.50
Goats.....	6.00@8.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$47.80	\$48.00	\$47.75	\$47.97
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.90	26.17	25.90	26.10
July.....	26.17	26.25	26.17	26.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.15	25.37	25.15	25.27
July.....	25.60	25.60	25.55	25.55

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.05	48.20	48.05	48.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.25	26.30	26.02	26.05
July.....	26.47	26.47	26.22	26.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.45	25.60	25.30	25.30
July.....	25.05	25.70	25.57	25.60

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.70	48.55	47.70	48.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.95	26.20	25.92	26.20
July.....	26.15	26.35	26.12	26.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.15	25.47	25.15	25.47
July.....	25.47	25.75	25.47	25.75

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.70	49.55	48.70	49.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.35	26.57	26.32	26.47
July.....	26.65	26.82	26.57	26.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.60	25.80	25.57	25.70
July.....	26.00	26.20	26.00	26.05

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	49.75	50.55	49.75	50.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.37	26.97	26.37	26.97
July.....	27.05	27.25	27.05	27.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.65	26.20	25.65	26.20
July.....	26.20	26.55	26.20	26.55

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

Holiday. No market.

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	30	@35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	@24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	18	@20
Corned Flanks.....	15	@15
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Eggs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@45
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@25
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	22	@22
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	16	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28	@30
Pork Chops.....	33	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	28	@28
Pork Tenders.....	40	@40
Pork Ribs.....	28	@28
Spare Ribs.....	24	@24
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	30	@30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	16	@20
Legs.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	30	@25
Cutlets.....	40	@40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18	@18
Tallow.....	7	@7
Bones, per cwt.....	14	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	30	@30
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (dearons).....	75	@75
Kips.....	20	@20
Heavy calves.....	9.50@13.00	
Veal calves.....	14.50@15.50	

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Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

POELS & BREWSTER

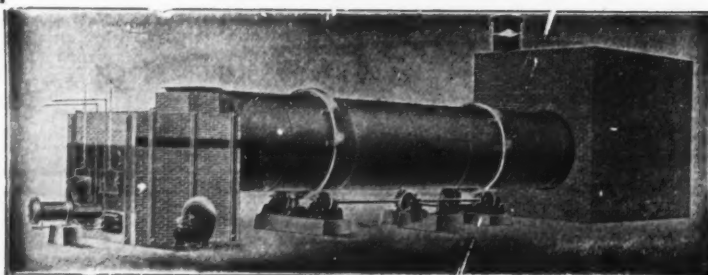
32 Broadway New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES.

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers	.....	@20
Good native steers	.....	@18
Native steers, medium	.....	@17
Heifers, good	.....	@16
Cows	.....	@14
Hind quarters, choice	.....	@13
Fore quarters, choice	.....	@12
Beef Cuts.		
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	.....	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	.....	@38
Steer Loins, No. 1	.....	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	.....	@24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	.....	@43 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	.....	@33 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	.....	@20 1/2
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	.....	@18
Cow Short Loins	.....	@14 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	.....	@17
Cow Loins	.....	@15
Striploins Butts, No. 1	.....	@19 1/2
Striploins Butts, No. 2	.....	@17
Steer Ribs, No. 1	.....	@22
Steer Ribs, No. 2	.....	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 1	.....	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 2	.....	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 3	.....	@15
Rolls	.....	@17
Steer Round, No. 1	.....	@17 1/2
Steer Round, No. 2	.....	@16 1/2
Cow Round	.....	@13 1/2
Flank Steak	.....	@20
Rump Butts	.....	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	.....	@15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	.....	@15
Cow Chucks	.....	@14
Boneless Chucks	.....	@14 1/2
Steer Plates	.....	@14 1/2
Medium Plates	.....	@14
Briquets, No. 1	.....	@18
Briquets, No. 2	.....	@14
Shoulder Clods	.....	@18 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	.....	@14
Cow Navel Ends	.....	@11 1/2
Fore Shanks	.....	@9
Hind Shanks	.....	@7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	.....	@15
Trimings	.....	@14
Beef Product.		
Brains, per lb.	.....	@10
Hearts	.....	@11 1/2
Tongues	.....	@21
Sweetbreads	.....	@23
Ox Tail, per lb.	.....	@10 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	.....	@7
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	.....	@8
Livers	.....	@12
Kidneys, per lb.	.....	@9
Veal.		
Heavy Carcass, Veal	.....	@14
Light Carcass	.....	@17
Good Carcass	.....	@20
Good Saddles	.....	@20
Medium Racks	.....	@12
Good Racks	.....	@18
Veal Product.		
Brains, each	.....	@10
Sweetbreads	.....	@25
Calf Livers	.....	@23
Lamb.		
Good Caul Lamb	.....	@22
Round Dressed Lamb	.....	@24
Saddles, Caul	.....	@25
R. D. Lamb Fores	.....	@21
Caul Lamb Fores	.....	@20
R. D. Lamb Saddle	.....	@27
Lamb Pries, per lb.	.....	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	.....	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	.....	@25
Mutton.		
Medium Sheep	.....	@19
Good Sheep	.....	@21
Medium Saddles	.....	@21
Good Saddles	.....	@22
Good Fores	.....	@19
Medium Racks	.....	@18
Mutton Legs	.....	@24
Mutton Loins	.....	@22
Mutton Stew	.....	@14
Sheep Tongues, each	.....	@4
Sheep Heads, each	.....	@12
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs	.....	@24
Pork Loins	.....	@24 1/2
Leaf Lard	.....	@26
Tenderloins	.....	@31
Spare Ribs	.....	@15
Butts	.....	@22
Hocks	.....	@18
Trimings	.....	@19
Extra Lean Trimings	.....	@23
Tails	.....	@17
Snouts	.....	@14 1/2
Pigs' Feet	.....	@6 1/2
Pigs' Heads	.....	@14
Blade Bones	.....	@9
Blade Meat	.....	@15
Cheek Meat	.....	@17
Hog Livers, per lb.	.....	@6
Neck Bones	.....	@7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	.....	@21
Pork Hearts	.....	@11 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	.....	@12 1/2
Pork Tongues	.....	@22
Slip Bones	.....	@11
Tail Bones	.....	@11
Brains	.....	@11
Backfat	.....	@27 1/2
Hams	.....	@26 1/2
Calas	.....	@21 1/2
Bellies	.....	@38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	.....	@18
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	.....	@16
Choice Bologna	.....	@17
Frankfurters	.....	@22
Liver, with beef and pork	.....	@16
Tongue and blood	.....	@22 1/2
Minced Sausage	.....	@18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	.....	@24 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	.....	@24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	.....	@20 1/2
Berliner Sausage	.....	@35 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	.....	@19 1/2
Polish Sausage	.....	@19 1/2
Garlic Sausage	.....	@20
Country Smoked Sausage	.....	@24 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	.....	@20 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	.....	@21
Pork Sausage, short link	.....	@43
Boneless lean butts in casings	.....	@20 1/2
Luncheon Roll	.....	@19
Delicatessen Loaf	.....	@20
Jellied Roll	.....	@20
Summer Sausage.		
Best Summer, H. C. (new)	.....	@38 1/2
German Salami	.....	@34 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	.....	@38 1/2
Holsteiner	.....	@27 1/2
Metwurst	.....	@23 1/2
Farmer	.....	@29 1/2
Cervelat, new	.....	@31 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	.....	@ 2.30
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.00 @ 10.50
Pork, link, kits	.....	@ 2.50
Pork, link, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kits	.....	@ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.45 @ 12.00
Frankfurts, kits	.....	@ 2.60
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.60 @ 12.75
Blood sausage, kits	.....	@ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits	.....	@ 2.50
Liver sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.30 @ 11.60
Head cheese, kits	.....	@ 2.45
Head cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	.....	3.25 @ 11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	.....	\$15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	13.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	16.00
Pickled Ox Livers, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	.....	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	.....	60.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6
Corned beef hash, No. 1
Corned beef hash, No. 2
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2
Vienna Sausage, No. 1
Vienna sausage, No. 2

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	.....	@38.00
Plate Beef	.....	@37.00
Prime Mess Beef	.....	@35.00
Mess Beef	.....	@34.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	.....	—
Rump Butts	.....	@37.00
Mess Pork	.....	@50.00
Clear Fat Backs	.....	@50.00
Family Back Pork	.....	@50.00
Bean Pork	.....	@47.50

LARD.

Pure lard, Kettle rendered, per lb., tes	.....	@29 1/2
Pure lard	.....	@28 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes	.....	@23
Lard compounds	.....	@23
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	.....	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	.....	@28 1/2
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	.....	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	.....	25 1/2 @ 27
cago	.....	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 1 lb.	.....	@29 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	.....	@22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	.....	@28

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.
Extra Short Clears
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.
Butts
Bacon meat, 1 1/2c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	.....	@30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	.....	@30
Skinned Hams	.....	@31
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	.....	@25
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	.....	@23
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	.....	@27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	.....	@44 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	.....	@31 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	.....	@37

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	.....	@38 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	.....	@35
Dried Beef Insides	.....	@33 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	.....	@31 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	.....	@29 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams	.....	@41
Regular Boiled Hams	.....	@40
Boiled Calas	.....	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	.....	@39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Beef rounds, per set	.....	@14
Beef exports, rounds	.....	@20
Beef middles, per set	.....	@32
Beef bungs, per piece	.....	@14
Beef wensads	.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	.....	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	.....	@95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	.....	@95
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	.....	—
Hog middles, per set	.....	@25
Hog bungs export	.....	@21
Hog bungs, large	.....	@12
Hog bungs, medium	.....	@ 9
Hog bungs, narrow	.....	@ 6
Hog stomachs, per piece	.....	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	.....	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	.....	—
Imported medium sheep casings	.....	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	.....	6.45 @ 6.55
Hoof meal, per unit	.....	6.15 @ 6.20
Concentrated tankage, ground	.....	6.10 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 11%	.....	6.42 @ 6.47
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	.....	6.20 @ 6.25
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	.....	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	.....	42.00 @ 44.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	.....	53.00 @ 54.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	.....	25.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	.....	195.00 @ 205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	.....	190.00 @ 195.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	.....	35.00 @ 37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	.....	@26.25
Prime steam, loose	.....	@25.70
Leaf	.....	@24.75
Compound	.....	@22.50
Neutral lard	.....	27.75 @ 28.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	.....	@20
Tallow	.....	@18 1/2
Grease, yellow	.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Grease, A white	.....	17 1/2 @ 18

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	.....	@24
Oleo oil, No. 2	.....	@24
Oleo stock	.....	@19 1/2
Linseed, per gal.	.....	1.30 @ 1.32
Corn oil, loose	.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	.....	@18
Prime Country	.....	—
Packers' Prime	.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 1	.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	.....	15 @ 15 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
White, "A"	.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Bone naphtha extracted	.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Crackling	.....	—
House	.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Yellow	.....	@16
Brown	.....	@14
Glycerine, C. P.	.....	@67
Glycerine, dynamite	.....	@63
Glycerine, crude soap	.....	46 @ 46 1/2
Glycerine, candle	.....	51 @ 51 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	.....	@ 1.43
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	.....	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	.....	nom 8 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	.....	4 1/2 @ 5 nom

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.....	1.00 @ 1.62 1/2
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	.....	1.70 @ 1.72 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	.....	1.80 @ 1.82 1/2
Red oak lard tierces	.....	2.55 @ 2.60
White oak lard tierces	.....	2.70 @ 2.80
White oak ham tierces	.....	4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

CURING MATERIALS.		
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....		@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals.....	37	@35
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.		@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....		@ 6 1/2
Sugar—		
White, clarified		@ 2
Yellow, clarified		@ 2
Plantation, granulated		@ 2
F. o. b. Chicago.		

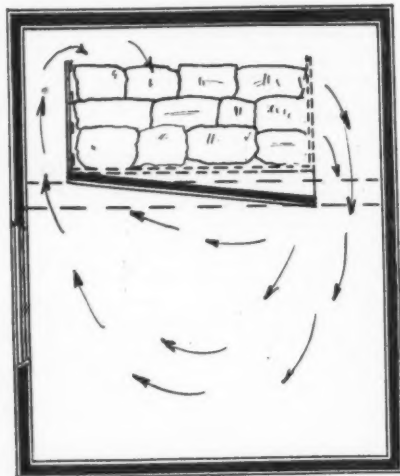
Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Points on Buying a Refrigerator for the Market

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

A good refrigerator—or ice box, as some retailers call it—is a very important article of equipment in order to conduct a retail market with success. Too little is known by



A.

the average market man as to the great difference in refrigerators. The very fact that a cooler may have a very fine front, with mirrors, opalite, etc., does not make it exactly a good keeper and preserver of meats. The front may be very elaborate, but the interior workings of the cooler may be detrimental to keeping meats in shape.

The very fact that there are so many butchers who claim that they "have the best cooler in town" is due to the fact that they had never had an opportunity to compare their results with the workings of a modern and up-to-date refrigerator. Ninety out of a hundred butchers will claim that there is not a better cooler in town than theirs. They will usually state that it was built during their father's time, and by the best carpenter in town. Later, when they come to have a modern, well-insulated and good circulating refrigerator, they change their opinions.

Butchers usually do not buy more than from two to three refrigerators in a lifetime, and it certainly will pay them to look very carefully into this matter, as otherwise the cost of poor refrigeration may make them decidedly poorer. There is such a vast difference in refrigerators that the cost of ice consumption should be taken into consideration.

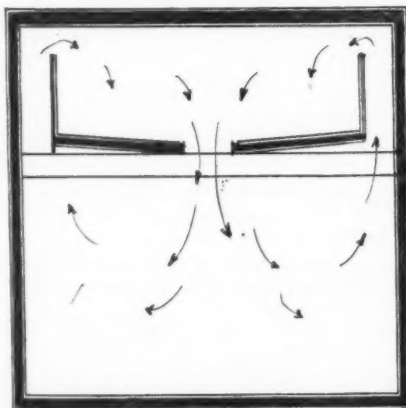
It will quickly demonstrate the economy of buying the very best there is on the market. Say, for instance, that the ice consumption on a poor refrigerator is \$400 per year. Then figure that a well-insulated cooler will consume 20 per cent. less ice; in most cases it will be considerable more than this. This amounts to a saving of \$80 per year, or \$800 in ten years!

The two very important items to consider are insulation and circulation. No sane man would think of holding water in a sieve, but it is practically the same thing when buying a poorly-insulated refrigerator. Fully seventy per cent. of the ice consumed in the average refrigerator is due to the heat leakage through the walls. Therefore, it is but natural that the better these walls are insulated with non-conducting material, the less ice will be consumed.

As the heat conductivity of the various insulating materials is known, one can very easily arrive at the actual saving effected by good insulation. Furthermore, this fact is especially brought out when you consider the installation of a refrigerating machine.

Let us assume you wish to purchase a cooler size 10 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet high. The town carpenter will tell you that he can build a cooler much cheaper than the manufacturer; he will build it with two dead air spaces, paper and the wall will be about 8 inches thick. The manufacturer will specify a 6-inch wall, with either firm packed mineral wool or sheet cork insulation 4 inches thick. But his price is proportionally higher.

In order to arrive at the refrigerating requirements we will assume that the cooler will be well filled with products. An allowance of 20 B.T.U.'s is made for every cubic foot of contents. And to be very liberal with the carpenter, we will allow a heat leakage through the walls of 5 B.T.U.'s per degree difference between inside and outside temperature. We will also allow a loss of refrigeration of 20 per cent. due to the opening of doors and windows. However, on the well-insulated cooler the heat transmission will be figured at 2½ B.T.U.'s; or, in other



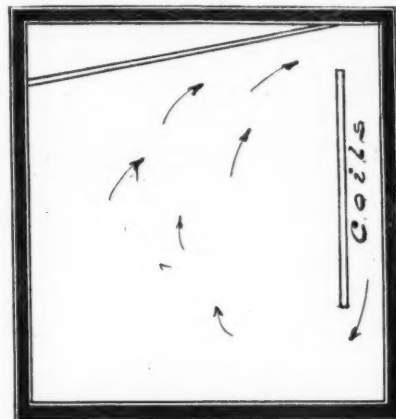
B.

words, the heat leakage will be fifty per cent. less.

Saving in Refrigeration in Well-Built Box.

The difference in insulation will be noticed at once in selecting a proper size refrigerating machine for the cooler. Basing the run-

ning time of a machine at twelve hours daily, taking into consideration the worst conditions, the carpenter-built box will require 1.6 tons of refrigeration, whereas the well-insulated cooler will only require 0.86 tons, or less than a one-ton machine. For the other cooler a two-ton plant would be the required size. It shows that the poorly-



C.

insulated refrigerator will practically use double the amount of refrigeration, whether it be ice-cooled or by mechanical means.

The value of good insulation is still more noticeable when figuring the operating cost of the plant. The air-chamber insulated cooler will consume approximately 3½ K.W.'s.; the well-insulated one only 2 K.W.'s. Or, figuring electric power at 5 cents per K.W. hour, the saving of good insulation will be 7½ cents per hour, and, considering the running during the entire year, the first high cost of the well-insulated refrigerator will soon offset it by the low operating cost of the plant.

Therefore, the buyer of a refrigerator will find it to his advantage to look very carefully into the matter of insulation when comparing figures on new coolers. Idle salesman's talk about having the best cooler, etc., should be very closely investigated. A salesman who knows his business and the fundamental facts on insulation will know the value of it. The trouble is that there are not enough of them who can actually figure out, or even know the difference in heat transmission of the various cooler walls.

Circulation Is an Important Matter.

The next important item to observe very carefully in selecting the new refrigerator is the circulation, which is as essential as the insulation. No matter how good the insulation may be, if the circulation is not perfect the goods will not keep well.

There are no great secrets about circulation. The main principle is that the cold air, which is heavier than the warm air, be given an opportunity to circulate freely. If the cold air is obstructed in its circulation it will usually cause condensation.

Drawing "A" illustrates a free circulating

cooler, and this principle is employed by the reputable refrigerator manufacturers. The cold air goes down on one side, and goes up on the other.

A close study of the drawing will also show that the ice pan is slanted; in other words, it assists the circulation. If, for instance, the side where the arrows go downward should be closed up, the cold air would have no chance to circulate except downward. The cold air will then be enclosed on three sides, and as there is warm air under the ice pan and cold air confined in the space above, the pan will surely sweat.

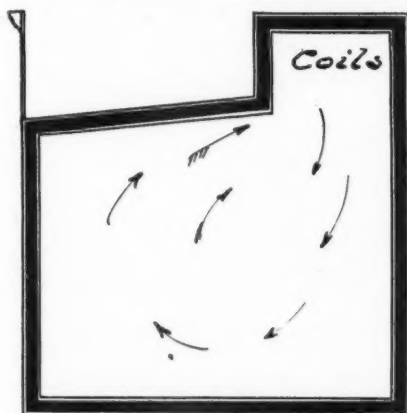
The same result will occur if the air is allowed to come down on the two sides of the cooler. It would have no way to return freely to the ice, and would naturally strike the cold ice pan, where moisture will soon appear.

The method of circulation as shown in drawing "A" is usually employed when the cooler is not over ten feet wide. If it should be wider than this, say fourteen feet, a method as shown in drawing "B" is used. Here the cold air descends in the center of the cooler and goes up on the sides, thus forming a very rapid method of circulation.

Due to the principles of circulation it is most advisable to have the ice or coils for cooling overhead, as it will give the most desired and natural method of circulation. Coolers where the ice is on the sides usually will not give the same satisfaction as overhead ice; in fact, some manufacturers will not build them or guarantee perfect circulation.

However, there are many instances where there is not sufficient headroom available, and, therefore, no other type of cooler can be used. Drawing "C" shows a method used by one manufacturer to help along the circulation. A baffleboard is placed in front of the coils, and another one slantwise against the ceiling, thus helping to bring the air back over the coils.

A better method is shown where there is one part of the ceiling placed higher, thus giving practically the same circulation as shown in drawing "A." This is well illustrated in drawing "D." There are, of course, many refrigerators working very well with



D.

side refrigeration, such as in cold storage houses, large pickling rooms, etc., but this is different than in a small butcher cooler, as the products which are stored in the cooler have considerable to do with it.

From what has been said, the buyer of a

refrigerator will see that there is more to a good cooler than just building a common ice-box. But besides the important features of insulation and circulation there are also many other things to consider.

The workmanship on the cooler is also of importance, for if a cooler is not well constructed, and the joints are leaky, it will hinder the circulation. So the reputation of the manufacturer for good workmanship should also be taken into consideration.

Windows and doors should be constructed absolutely airtight. The buyer should compare the number of glasses and also the thickness of the glass, the hardware and interior construction.

But be sure when the cooler salesman tells you all about the "best refrigerator on the market" that you ask him about the insulation, the thickness of it and the circulation, and you will find that the cheap, non-insulated cooler will be the most expensive to operate.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Another practical article by Mr. Schueren on the buying of a refrigerating machine for the shop will appear on this page in the near future. Watch for it.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles R. Phillips' meat and grocery market at Watertown, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

Clarence C. Whitaker, whose meat market at 313 North street, Pittsfield, Mass., was recently destroyed by fire, has opened up another market at 101 North street.

Robert I. Myers has purchased the meat market in Orono, Maine, formerly conducted by Messrs. Hobart & Worthing.

Elmer Long has purchased the Sanitary Meat Market, Weldon, Ill., from D. W. Isenhour, who has entered the U. S. Army.

P. H. Robinson and C. E. Shultz have formed a partnership and will open a meat market in Blandford, Mass.

Charles L. Jackson, 45 years of age, who conducted a meat and poultry business in Clay, N. Y., died from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Jackson is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

Edward A. Westcott a provision dealer of Provincetown, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,853; assets, \$2,553.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the store of William L. Van Dorn & Co. at North Cohocton, N. Y.

J. A. Deschamps, who has been a butcher in Brockton and Salem, Mass., for the past thirty-five years, died in the Salem Hospital after an operation. Mr. Deschamps was a French-Canadian and is survived by his widow and seven children.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of Frank L. Miller on Hummell avenue, Lemoyne, Pa., together with a thousand pounds of meats and supplies. Damage is \$2,500.

Messrs. Hammula, Kvisarri and Wuotla, all of Floodwood, Minn., will conduct a provision and grocery market on Herbert avenue, Deep River, Minn., and the firm will be known as the Kvisarri-Wuotla Company.

Clarence Lukaswitz, 42 years of age, and secretary of the Miami and Erie Beef Company, died at his home, 741 North Valley street, Dayton, Ohio.

Heins' meat market on Lincoln Highway, DeKalb, Ill., has been taken over by the Great American Stores.

S. W. Miller has opened in the meat and grocery business at his old location, 1202 West Eighth street, Coffeyville, Kan.

Beall & Collier have purchased the Palace Meat Market, Wagoner, Okla.

John Turner has rented the Thompson meat market, Burdett, Kan.

C. F. Smith is about to put in a stock of meats in the new R. F. Hall building, Boise City, Okla.

Ole Gilbertson has purchased the meat business of J. Rother, in Lake City, Minn.

Peter A. Hagen has purchased the meat market of Ben Ulm in New England, N. D.

Geo. F. Siegel and F. J. Hershberger have incorporated the H. & F. Meat Market, Yakima, Wash., with a capital of \$20,000.

FOOD PRODUCTION LAST YEAR.

(Concluded from page 16.)

Livestock on Farms and Ranges.

During the first half of 1917, there was particular apprehension lest the number of livestock should be decreased. As a matter of fact, owing to the greater abundance of feedstuffs that the large crops of the year made available and the prevailing prices, there was revealed a most gratifying increase in the principal classes of livestock—an increase in the number of horses during the year of 353,000 or 1.7 per cent.; of mules, 101,000, or 2.1 per cent.; of milch cows, 390,000, or 1.7 per cent.; of other cattle, 1,857,000, or 4.5 per cent.; of sheep, 1,284,000, or 2.7 per cent., and of swine, 3,871,000, or 5.7 per cent.

The increase of 4.5 per cent. in the number of "other cattle" is due to an increase of 4.2 per cent. in calves; 22.7 per cent. in heifers for milk; 8.5 per cent. in other heifers; a decrease of 3.2 per cent. in steers, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. in "other cattle" (milch cows not included). Swine over six months old increased 4.5 per cent.; those under six months, 7.8 per cent. Sheep over six months increased 3 of 1 per cent.; under six months, 11.1 per cent.

It will be of interest to note that the number of livestock estimated on January 1, 1918, shows the following increases over January 1, 1914, the year before the beginning of the European war: Horses, 601,000, or 2.9 per cent.; mules, 375,000, or .8 of 1 per cent.; milch cows, 2,547,000, or 12.3 per cent.; other cattle, 7,691,000, or 21.5 per cent.; swine, 12,441,000, or 21.1 per cent. It is especially noteworthy that within the last year, for the first time in many years, the number of sheep has shown a tendency to increase.

The details regarding the number of livestock on farms and ranges on January 1, 1918, 1917 and 1914, are as follows:

Farm animals.	Jan. 1, '18.	Jan. 1, '17.	Jan. 1, '14.
Horses	21,563,000	21,210,000	20,962,000
Mules	4,824,000	4,723,000	4,449,000
Milch cows	23,284,000	22,894,000	20,737,000
Other cattle	43,546,000	41,689,000	35,855,000
Sheep	48,900,000	47,616,000	49,719,000
Swine	71,374,000	67,503,000	58,933,000
Total	213,491,000	205,635,000	190,635,000

Value of Farm Products.

The total estimated value of all farm products, including animals and animal products, for 1917 is given as \$19,443,849,381, as against \$13,406,364,011 for 1916, and \$9,388,765,779 for the five-year average (1910-1914). These valuations are based upon prices received by producers, which are applied to the total output regardless of whether the products are consumed on the farms or sold.

The details for the three periods are as follows:

Year.	Total.	Crops.	Animal and animal products.
1917 (preliminary)	\$19,443,849,381	\$13,610,462,782	\$5,833,386,599
1916	13,406,364,011	9,054,438,922	4,351,925,089
Five-yr. ave.			
1910-1914.			
Pre-war (normal condition)	9,388,765,779	5,827,019,026	3,561,746,753

New York Section

C. S. Briggs, of the produce department of Wilson & Company, was in town last week.

E. Kitzinger, of Wilson & Company's purchasing department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 16, 1918, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 16.83 cents per pound.

J. I. Russell, general branch house manager for Wilson & Company, was a visitor to New York this week. E. Jones, of the credit department, Chicago, was another visitor.

William J. Kieb, a butcher at 369 Bramhall avenue, Jersey City, killed one hold-up man and wounded two others who tried to rob him last Saturday night. They entered his shop and told him to put up his hands, but the butcher got the drop on them, with the results stated.

George Grieshaber, secretary of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., came to town this week for a few days stay on important business for his company, stopping at Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities on his way East. It's a case of hustle with him; he's on the job early and late, and, as usual, gets the business he goes after.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 16, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 4,050 lbs.; Brooklyn, 60 lbs.; Bronx, 2,700 lbs.; total, 6,810 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,538 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 266 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 328 lbs.

With more than 30 years' experience and a host of friends all over the city, Charley Loeb is well equipped as the new manager of the sheep and lamb department at Strauss & Adler's Brook avenue branch, in the Bronx. Mr. Loeb's youthful appearance and rosy cheeks have been a matter of much comment in the trade. The truth is that he is much older than he looks; but his society complexion is the real thing!

Chas. A. Ungerman, president of the Birmingham Packing Company, of Birmingham, Ala., reached New York on February 18 for a week's stay. He intends to make a short visit to Boston, and from there will go to Pittsburgh on his way home. Mr. Ungerman is very busy these days, and being a man of few words, does a great deal of work in an unusually short space of time. He is one of the new race of Southern packers who are putting that section on the meat map.

A record kept for a period of five years of the food sheets at the most fashionable hotel in New York City, says the Hotel Gazette, shows that 75 per cent. of all the foods

cooked and consumed were plain, simple dishes, served plainly, without ornamentation or garnishings. These are peace-time figures, from an era of unprecedented prosperity, and because they reflect the real preferences of people well able to pay for the best, are taken as an indication that hotel men may now go far in securing teamwork from their patrons when it comes to war-time simplification of dishes and menus.

The New York City Department of Public Markets has been reorganized under Commissioner Jonathan P. Day, with one deputy commissioner at a salary of \$6,000, three deputies at \$5,000 each, a secretary at \$3,500, a general inspector at \$3,000, and other members of the staff at salaries ranging from \$2,500 downward. The department is to include four bureaus. The first of these bureaus, under charge of the first deputy commissioner, will investigate the production and sources of supply of food and fuel and transportation problems. The second bureau, in charge of a deputy commissioner, will have control of the physical plant of the department. The third bureau will have as its function the control, purchase, storage, sale and distribution of food and fuel and will be in direct charge of a deputy commissioner. The fourth unit, which will be known as the Bureau of

Information, is specifically prescribed by the statute creating the department. It will be in charge of a deputy commissioner.

COLD STORAGE EGGS AND POULTRY.

(Continued from page 33.)

14. The line of direct distribution from producer to consumer shall be as follows:

1. Original packer and shipper of eggs.
2. Commission merchant.
3. Wholesaler.
4. Jobber.
5. Supplier of hotels and institutions.
6. Retailer whose gross sales of food commodities exceed \$100,000 per annum.

It is understood that goods may be distributed in the direct line by passing or eliminating any of the above agencies.

15. Customary brokerage shall be allowed to individuals, firms, corporations or associations that merely act as intermediaries between, or agents for, buyer or seller, provided goods are sold in the direct line of distribution as permitted in these rules.

16. (This section, relating to plan for monthly percentage reduction of stored eggs during the season, was not approved. The committee believes the Food Administration has power to meet this situation in ways already provided; and feels that the restriction of profits herein outlined will tend to make any enforced movement of eggs unnecessary.)

17. Cold storage concerns will be required to report names of licensees and total quantity of eggs stored during each month on

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

Fresh beef, western dressed:		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:					
Choice	.....	\$18.00@18.50	\$18.00@18.50	\$.....	\$.....
Good	.....	17.50@18.00	17.50@18.50	.....	16.50@17.50
Medium	.....	16.50@17.50	16.50@18.50	16.50@17.00	15.00@16.00
Common	.....	.....	15.50@18.50	15.50@16.50	13.00@15.00
Cows:					
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	14.00@14.50
Medium	.....	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	13.50@14.00
Common	.....	.....	14.00@15.00	14.00@14.50	13.00@13.50
Bulls:					
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	.....	.....
Common	.....	.....	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Choice	.....	22.00@23.00	22.00@22.50	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
Good	.....	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Medium	.....	18.00@21.00	19.50@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	17.00@18.00	.....	20.00@21.00	.....
Medium	.....	16.00@17.00	.....	19.00@20.00	.....
Mutton:					
Good	.....	18.00@19.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Medium	.....	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Common	.....	.....	17.00@18.00	15.00@18.00	.....

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918.

Fresh beef, western dressed:					
Steers:					
Choice	.....	17.75@18.25	17.75@18.25	19.00	17.50@18.00
Good	.....	17.25@17.75	17.00@17.75	17.50@18.50	16.50@17.50
Medium	.....	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.50@17.00	15.00@16.00
Common	.....	.....	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	13.00@15.00
Cows:					
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@15.50	.....
Medium	.....	14.50@15.50	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00
Common	.....	.....	14.00@15.00	13.50@14.00	12.50@13.50
Bulls:					
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50	.....
Common	.....	.....	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Choice	.....	22.00@23.00	22.00	21.50@22.00	22.00@23.00
Good	.....	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00
Medium	.....	18.00@20.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Common	.....	.....	17.00@19.00	.....	.....
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	17.00@18.00	.....	19.00@20.00	.....
Medium	.....	15.00@17.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:					
Good	.....	17.50@18.00	19.00@20.50	18.00@18.50	.....
Medium	.....	17.00@17.50	18.00@19.00	16.50@17.50	.....
Common	.....	.....	16.00@18.00	14.00@15.00	.....

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

volume over specified minimum, say 300 cases of eggs.

18. Special monthly storage reports will be required, giving data concerning transactions in storage goods.

Profits in Frozen Poultry.

1. Profits to original owner and storer shall not exceed 5 per cent. out of cold storage warehouses, except as hereinafter specified.

2. Commission merchants storing goods for account of original packers or shippers shall be entitled to receive a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. in addition to the profit to the owner as provided for in section 1.

3. If wholesalers are not original stors of the poultry and purchase frozen poultry to supply the reasonable requirements of their business, they shall be allowed a profit not exceeding 5 per cent.

4. If jobbers or direct distributors to retail trade are not original stors of the poultry and purchase frozen poultry to supply the reasonable requirements of their business, they shall be allowed a profit not exceeding 7½ per cent.

5. If original stors are also jobbers or direct distributors to retail trade and sell in straight lots of under 100 original packages per week, an additional profit not exceeding 5 per cent. shall be allowed.

6. Original stors who are suppliers for hotels and institutions or who are jobbers selling selected poultry, shall be allowed on sales to such hotels and institutions of such selected poultry an additional profit not exceeding 15 per cent.

7. If suppliers for hotels and institutions or jobbers selling selected poultry purchase from original stors, they shall be allowed on sales to such hotels and institutions of such selected poultry a profit not exceeding 17½ per cent.

8. The profits named above shall cover the expenses of doing business, except charges for storage, interest on goods in storage and insurance on goods in storage.

9. All trading in frozen poultry shall serve to move the poultry in a direct line to the consumer. Any inter-trading between distributors of the same class must be done with the written consent of the local Federal Food Administrator and for good and sufficient reasons, except transactions without profit, purchases from original stors, and one transaction between dealers in the same class to supply the reasonable requirements of their business. Purchasers from original stors and the original purchaser in the one excepted transaction between dealers in the

same class shall be allowed a profit not exceeding 5 per cent., as in section 3, otherwise the profit for such inter-trading shall not exceed one-quarter cent per pound.

10. The line of direct distribution from producer to consumer shall be as follows:

1. Original packer and shipper.

2. Commission merchants.

3. Wholesalers.

4. Jobbers.

5. Suppliers of hotels and institutions.

6. Retailers whose gross sales of food commodities exceed \$100,000 per annum.

It is understood that goods may be distributed in the direct line by passing or eliminating any one of the above agencies.

11. Customary brokerage will be allowed to individuals, firms, corporations or associations that merely act as intermediaries

between, or agents for, buyer or seller, provided goods are sold in the direct line of distribution as permitted in these rules.

12. Cold storage concerns will be required to report names of licensees and total quantity of the commodities stored during each month on volume to be determined later.

13. After the completion of a certain portion of the storage season, to be determined in connection with each product (when the maximum stocks of each variety can be estimated), a plan may be adopted by the United States Food Administration providing for the percentage of withdrawals required per month on each variety and for each class of business for the balance of the season.

14. Special monthly storage reports will be required, giving the data concerning transactions in storage poultry.

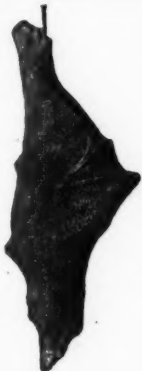
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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$11.40@13.40
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	7.50@10.00
Cows	5.10@ 8.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals	.....	15.00@18.00
Live calves, yearlings	.....	—@—
Live calves, Southern	.....	@10.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	12.00@14.00
Live calves, barnyard	.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to fair	.....	16.50@16.75
Live lambs, culls	.....	@14.00
Live sheep, yearlings	.....	@14.50
Live sheep, ewes	.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls	.....	@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@17.35
Hogs, medium	.....	@17.35
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@17.35
Pigs	.....	@16.00
Roughs	.....	@16.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....	.20 @21
Choice native light	.....	.19 @20
Native, common to fair	.....	.18 @19

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	.18 @19
Choice native light	.....	.18 @19
Native, common to fair	.....	.17 @18
Choice Western, heavy	.....	.17 1/2 @18 1/2
Choice Western, light	.....	.16 1/2 @17 1/2
Common to fair Texas	.....	.16 @17
Good to choice heifers	.....	.17 @18
Common to fair heifers	.....	.16 @17
Choice cows	.....	.15 1/2 @16
Common to fair cows	.....	.14 1/2 @15
Fresh Bologna bulls	.....	.14 1/2 @16 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	..... .25 @28	23 @24
No. 2 ribs	..... .18 @21	21 @22
No. 3 ribs	..... .15 @16	19 @20
No. 1 loins	..... .25 @28	24 @26
No. 2 loins	..... .18 @21	22 @23
No. 3 loins	..... .15 @17	19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs	..... .21 @23	21 1/2 @23
No. 2 hinds and ribs	..... .18 @20	19 1/2 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs	..... .16 @18	18 @19
No. 1 rounds	..... .18 1/2 @19	@20
No. 2 rounds	..... .17 1/2 @18	@19
No. 3 rounds	..... .16 @17	@18
No. 1 chuck	..... .17 1/2 @18	@19
No. 2 chuck	..... .15 @16	@18
No. 3 chuck	..... .14 @15	@17 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....	@24
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....	@21 1/2
Western calves, choice	.....	@23
Western calves, fair to good	.....	@20
Grassers and buttermilks	.....	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@23 1/4
Hogs, 150 lbs.	.....	@23 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@24 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@24 1/4
Pigs	.....	@24 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	.....	@25
Lambs, good	.....	@24
Lambs, medium to good	.....	@22
Sheep, choice	.....	@19
Sheep, medium to good	.....	@18
Sheep, culls	.....	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....	@31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....	@29 1/2
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@24 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@24
Smoked shoulders	.....	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@23
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@25
Dried beef sets	.....	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	@28
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	@25
Frozen pork loins	.....	@22
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....	@32

Frozen pork tenderloins	.....	@32
Shoulders, city	.....	@26
Shoulders, Western	.....	@24
Butts, regular	.....	@25
Butts, boneless	.....	@27
Fresh hams, city	.....	@29
Fresh hams, Western	.....	@28
Fresh picnic hams	.....	@23

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	.....	80.00 @ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	70.00 @ 72.50
Black hoofs, per ton	.....	75.00 @ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....	75.00 @ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.	.....	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.	.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.	.....	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18	.....	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	.....	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....	@65c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	@35c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	.....	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef	.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails	.....	@14c. a pound
Hearts, beef	.....	@13c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....	@21c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....	@33c. a pound
Lamb's fries	.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	@ 7 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@18
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	.....	@95
Hog, extra narrow	.....	—@—
Hog middles	.....	@25
Hog bungs	.....	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@20
Beef lungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@32
Beef wassands, No. 1s, each	.....	@ 8 1/4
Beef wassands, No. 2s, each	.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	.....	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	..... 30	32
Pepper, Sing., black	..... 25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	..... 30	32
Pepper, red	..... 18	21
Allspice	..... 10	10
Cinnamon	..... 24	28
Coriander	..... 17	19
Cloves	..... 50	55
Ginger	..... 25	28
Mace	..... 54	55

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	.....	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	.....	@ 6 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	.....	@ 6 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@.50
No. 2 skins	.....	@.48
No. 3 skins	.....	@.30
Branded skins	.....	@.35
Ticky skins	.....	@.35
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@.48
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@.48
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	.....	@8.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	.....	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	.....	@5.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	.....	@5.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....	@6.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....	@6.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	.....	@6.00
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....	@7.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@7.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@4.75
Branded kips	.....	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	.....	@6.00
Ticky kips	.....	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@6.00

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	.....	—@—
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy	.....	@38
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy	.....	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	.....	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	.....	@36
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	.....	@28

Old hens	.....	—@—
Old toms	.....	@34
Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed	.....	@35
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	.....	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	.....	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	.....	@37
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	.....	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	.....	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	.....	@37
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, average best	.....	@33
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor	.....	@26
Texas, choice	.....	@36
Texas, fair to good	.....	@33

CHICKENS.

Capons—	.....	—@—
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each	.....	@43
Phila., 6 to 7 lbs., each	.....	@40
Phila., small and slips	.....	@37
Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	.....	—@—
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	.....	@50
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.	.....	@28
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	.....	—@—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per pair	.....	@75
Chickens—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed	.....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	.....	@29
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	.....	@29
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	.....	@30
Western, milk-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	.....	@32
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	.....	@33
Western, corn-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	.....	@28
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	.....	@28
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	.....	@29
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	.....	@31
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	.....	@32
Western heavy weights, staggy	.....	@27
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	.....	—@—
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	.....	@35
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....	@36
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....	@34
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....	@33
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....	@32
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	.....	@32
Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	.....	—@—
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	.....	@35
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.....	@35
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.....	@32 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.....	@31
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.....	@30
Fowls—Barrels, dry-packed—	.....	—@—
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	.....	@35
Western, boxes, 4 to 4 1/2 lbs., dry-pkd.	.....	@35
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....	@26
Southern, large	.....	@34
Ducks and geese—	.....	—@—
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	.....	—@—
Ducks, Western, 4 lbs. and up, fancy	.....	—@—
Ducks, Western, under 4 lbs. fancy	.....	—@—
Geese, Maryland	.....	—@—
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	.....	—@—
Geese, Western, 10 lbs. and up, fancy	.....	—@—
Geese, Western, under 10 lbs., fancy	.....	—@—
Other Poultry	.....	—@—
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....	@7.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	.....	@32
Fowls	.....	@36
Roosters, old	.....	@27
Turkeys	.....	@35
Geese	.....	@35
Ducks, average run	.....	@35

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	.....	@51
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.....	51 1/2 @52
Creamery, Firsts	.....	48 1/2 @50 1/2
Process, Extras	.....	45 1/2 @46
Process, Firsts	.....	44 @45

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....	@63 1/2
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....	62 1/2 @63
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....	@62
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....	61 @61 1/2
Fresh checks, good to choice	.....	—@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	.....	@ 6.80
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	@ 4.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	.....	—@—
New York	.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia	.....	6.80 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	.....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 to 14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	.....	@ 7.75

